BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1822. [NUMBER 1538.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills on Bengal, payable at (30) days' sight, at the exchange of 108 Bombay per °/₀ Sicca Rupees, in even hundreds of not less than Rupees one thousand.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
14th February 1822.

શરકારી•જાહીર•નામો

એવોજે•જે•ઘણીને•શ્રી•કલકતા•શર કાર•કુપરના•કુંડીઓ•લેવી•હોએ•તે• ઘણીએ•શકાજ•રુપીઆ ૧૦૦ ના•શ્રી• રંગળજ્ઞા•રુપીઆ ૧૦૮ પરમાણે•શ્રી•શ રકારના•ખજાના•મધે•નાણું•ભરવુ•એટ એજતે•ઘણીને•કુંડી•દીઠા•પછે 30 એ•દીને નાણું•મલે•જેથી•કુંડીઓ•શ્રી•શરકારમા થી•આપશે•પણ•શેકડા•કરતા•કુટકલ• તથા•એક•હજાર•કરતા•ઓછા•રુપીઆ બેશે•નહી — તારીખ ૧૪ ફેબરીવારી• શને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

જરમણી મણીમત

[illegible] ગંગાઉ છ
[illegible] જડી પાણીજે ગ્રાજે ઘ
ચ જ્યે છીમઈ રુપા ગીજ ઊઘઈ
ચાર રુજ્યે ૧૦૮ પ્રમજે જરમર
ચમન્યાત મરણા મમપં મંજ
જે ત્યા ઉન્યાજ કુંડી ઘચેરીજ્યા
ઈીપજા પાણીજ તીમ ચીપજાચે
ઊઘતીજે ઉેમ્ર મીજ્ય ચરા કું
જ્યા જરમમણીજ ચેતીજ ડરંગી
રોંમડ્યા ચેગીજ ફુગમજ પ ઉેમ
ઘમમ ઘઉ રુજ્યે ચેપાવ મણીત
ચેરીચ ૧૪ મચે ગ્રેઘ્રીપગી જજ
૧૮22 ઈંજણી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Advertisement.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

Will be Sold by Auction
AT THE
ARSENAL,
Sundry Unserviceable Condemned Ordnance
STORES,
Belonging to the Hon'ble Company,
List whereof may be seen at this Office.

THE lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expence of the first purchasers.

C. HODGSON,
Lieut. Col. & Com. of Stores.

BOMBAY,
Grand Arsenal,
12th February 1822.

By Order of the Mil. Board.
P. FEARON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Mil. Board's Office,
13th February 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE
On THURSDAY the 21st instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
IN THE FORENOON

SUNDRY Old Marine STORES and SHIPS' BOATS,—Returned from the Hon'ble Company's Cruisers, Boats, &c. Further particulars and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Store Keeper's office.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchaser, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for on or before the tenth day after that of the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited, and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOS. BUCHANAN,
Marine Store-keeper.

BOMBAY,
Marine Store Office.
11th February 1822.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the MARINE BOARD will, on Tuesday the 12th day of March, next, at noon, receive SEALED PROPOSALS from any Person desirous to Contract for the SUPPLY and REPAIR of WATER and SPIRIT CASKS for the MARINE DEPARTMENT, for a term of three years from the 17th of April next.

The Proposals to specify at what rates the Contractor will supply free of every expence at the Marine Stores—New Teak-wood Casks, &c. of the descriptions particularized in a list that may be seen on application at this office; and the rates at which he will undertake the repair of the Casks &c. described in the abovementioned list.

The prices to be charged by the Contractor for the articles used in repairing Casks are to be in like manner specified in the tender.

The Contractor to comply with all Indents for Casks &c. within ten days after they are presented, and shall bind himself to keep in readiness for immediate use a certain proportion, to be pointed out on application as above.

The Casks &c to be of a good quality and conformable to approved samples for each sort to be lodged with the Marine Store Keeper.

The Contractor to find two good Securities for the due performance of the contract.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
Marine Board Office,
15th February 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•ઈીઆંથી•આપીએચજે મરીન•ખાતામાં•ખાલી•પાંણીનાં•તથા દારુનાં•નવાં•પીપો•તથા•દરશ• કરવા• શારુ•તારીખ ૧૭ મી•આવતી•આપરેલ થી•તે•તરણ•વરશ•શ્રુધી•જે•લોકોને•એ બાબત•મખતો•લેવો•હોએ•તો•તેનાંઓ એ•પોતાનાં•બંદ•કીધેલાં•પરપોજલ•મંગ લવારનાં•દીને•તારીખ ૧૨ મી•આવતી મારચ•મઈનાંમાં•મરીન•બોરડ•વાલાને• આપેઆથી•લેશે *

એ•મખતો•લેનારે•પોતાનાં•પરપોજલ માં•એ•પીપોનો•ભાવ•મરીન•જીશટોર• કીપરમાં•પોચાડવા•શ્રુધીનો•નકી•લખવો તથા•એ•બાબત•નવાં•શારુનાં•પાટીઆં નાં•પીપો•તથા•બીજી•જંનશીનુ•લીશટ કરીને•મરીન•બોરડનાં•કારીશમાં•રાખે કુછે•તે•નાંકાં•ગએઆથી•દેખાડશે•એ• વગરે•દરશ•કરવાનાં•પીપોનુબી•લીશટ તેજ•લીશટમાં•લખેલુછે *

જેકંઇ•પોતાનાં•પરપોજલમાં•પીપો•દ રશ•કરવાનો•ભાવ•લખેઓ•હશે•તેજ• ભાવ•તેનાંઓને•મલશે•વધતુ•આપશે• નહી *

એ•મખતા•દારને•જનડનટો•પીપોની તથા•બીજા•એનાં•શાંમાંતની•આપશે• તે•દંન•દશની•મુદતમાં•માંગેઆથી•તજ આર•કરીને•આપવો *

એ•પીપો•તથા•બીજી•જંનશી•શારા• જાતની•કરવી•તથા•પશંદ•કીધેલો•નમુ નો•દર•એક•જાતનો•મરીન•જશટોર•કી પરને•તાંકો•રાખેલો•હોએ•તે•પરમાંણે•

એ•મખતાદારે•પોતાનાં•જે•શારા•ઓ મીનો•એ•મખતો•ચલાવા•શારુ•આપવા

તા• ૧૫ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨

St. Thomas's Church.

THERE will be DIVINE SERVICE with a LECTURE on every Friday evening during Lent at eight o'clock.

VESTRYROOM,
15th Feb. 1822.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR, which was advertized in the last Gazette to be held on MONDAY next the 18th is postponed to Monday the 25th instant.

HENRY DAVIES,
SECRETARY.

February 15th 1822.

IN THE PRESS

AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED,
IN ONE VOLUME OCTAVO,
PRICE 8 RUPEES UNBOUND.

A GRAMMAR
OF THE
Hindustani Language,
BY
Muhummud Ibrahim Makba,
MUNSHI;
Interpreter to the Hon'ble Court of Recorder.

Revised by Major KENNEDY, and published with the permission and approbation of Government.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is given that the DAMAGED PIECE GOODS, SAPONWOOD, and TURMURICK, that lately arrived by Pattamary Palkey, Tendil Coffree, from Calicut, will be sold in Public Outcry near Maplas Museed on Saturday the 23d February at 2 P. M. for ready money on account of the underwriters.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•આપીએચ•એવીજે•શનીશર• વારનાં•દીને•તારીખ ૨૩ મી•ફેબરીવા રીએ•પાછલા•પોરે•કલાક ૨ નાં•રોકડે નાંણે•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•બીજાવાલા ઓને•હશાબે•દામીજીડ• કાપડ• તથા• શેપંનકુડનાં•લાકડાં•તથા•કલડછે•તે•આ પલાની•મશીદ•આગાલ•વેચશે—એ•આ લ•કતેમારી•પાલકી•ટંનડેલ•કાકરીમાં• શ્રી•કલીકતથી•આવે ઓછે *

Register of sums deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury at Bombay, on account of the Estates of deceased Military Persons, to the 31st January 1822, shewing those discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last one was published.

WHEN DEPOSITED.		BY WHOM DEPOSITED.	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATE.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
1819 Nov.	20th	J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster S. D. G. ..	Lascar Candoo Jadow, of the 5th Company Artillery, ...	2	1	76	Unclaimed.
1820 January,	18th	Lieut. Colonel G. M. Cox, Commanding at Poonah, ...	Capt. John Lewis, of the 4th Regt. N. I., ..	15,185	3	39	
August,	12th	Capt. A. Manson, Commanding a Detachment of Artillery, Cutch Field Force, ..	Gunner James McLean, of the 1st Battalion 4th Company Artillery, ...	21	2	19	
"	29th	Capt. F. Schuler, in charge of the 1st Company 1st Battalion Artillery, ...	Ditto William Kerr, of the 1st Battalion 3d Company ditto, ...	12	0	40	
October, 1821	25th	Lieut. J. S. Leeson, Adjutant to a detachment of Artillery, C. F. F.	Gunner Peter Collis, of the said Corps, ..	2	0	00	
January,	13th	Capt. W. H. Foy, in charge of the 2d Battalion Artillery, ...	Gunner T. Houndsworth, of the same Corps,	15	3	91	
			Bombardier Joseph Guest, ...	12	0	96	Paid the 18th Jan. 1822 to R. Woodhouse, Esq. Register and Administrator.
			Gunner Samuel Frampton, ...	63	3	88	
			——"——John Taylor, ...	28	0	96	
			——"——George Kemp, ...	10	3	08	
April,	28th	Lieut. J. Walker, in charge of the 3d Company 1st Battalion Artillery, ...	Bombardier James Mordon, of that Company,	27	3	00	
May,	29th	Capt. W. G. White, Comd. 2d Troop H. A.	Gunner Thomas Manson, ...	10	2	81	
			——"— Samuel Nunn, ...	21	0	53	
			——"— Thomas McCreath, ...	6	2	24	
			——"— Bernard Murphy, ...	10	1	22	
June,	15th	Major R. A. Willis, Town Major, ...	Lieut. McDonald, of the 1st | 18th Madras N. I.	344	1	66	
July,	20th	Lieut. John Clark, Acting Adjut. and late in charge of the 2d Bat. 1st or Grenadier Regt.	Lieutenant J. Sandwith, of the [illegible] Corps, ..	732	3	18	Unclaimed.
		Ditto ——————————— Ditto	Qr. Mas. Sergt. G. R. Webster of the said corps,	66	0	22	
Sept.	1st	Lieutenant [illegible] of the B. E.	[illegible] Kelly, ...	32	0	01	
			[illegible]ward Cooke, ...	16	3	20	
			Private Patrick Quinn, ...	18	3	80	
			——"——William Farrington, ...	32	1	54	
			——"——John Size, ...	8	0	05	Paid the 18th January 1822, to R. Woodhouse, Register and Administrator.
			——"——William Green, ...	45	1	60	
			——"——Daniel O' Brien, ...	31	0	94	
			——"——Michael Connor, ...	24	2	93	
			——"——James Dunn, ...	25	0	00	
			——"——Christopher Harmer, ...	57	0	91	
			——"——William Nowland, ...	77	3	82	
			——"——Christopher Varney, ...	1	3	01	
			——"——Patrick Fall, ...	2	1	17	
			——"——Luke Gannon, ...	21	3	84	
			——"——John Leonard, ...	4	2	62	
			——"——John Fall, ...	25	2	41	
			——"——John Armstrong, ...	22	0	18	
			——"——Benjamin Jones, ...	13	1	45	
			——"——Richard Walsh, ...	8	2	67	
			——"——John Mackinzee, ...	12	1	96	
			——"——John Long, ...	10	0	27	Paid the 18th Jan. 1822 to R. Woodhouse, Register and Administrator.
			——"——John Mulligan, ...	9	0	16	
			——"——Joseph Shean, ...	47	2	83	
			——"——John Weston, ...	10	1	39	
			——"——James Thorpe, ...	11	1	02	
			——"——Patrick Murray, ...	15	3	26	
			——"——Joseph Collins, ...	14	1	24	
			——"——Thomas Marks, ...	8	0	06	
			——"——William Mackey, ...	13	3	13	
			——"——John McCullum, ...	13	0	16	
			——"——William Pethers, ...	17	0	15	
			——"——Richard Connor, ...	25	0	00	
			——"——Charles Stevens, ...	00	0	93	Unclaimed.
			——"——John Burden, ...	00	0	09	
"	13th	Lieut. Col. Dunbar, Commanding 3d Regiment L. C.	Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock, ...	912	2	64	Paid the 1st November 1821, to R. Woodhouse Register and Administrator.
		Captain J. Schuler, in charge of the 1st Company 1st Bat. Artillery.	Gunner John Beard, ...	15	0	00	Ditto the 18th Jan. 1822 to—Ditto—Ditto
[illegible]ber	26th	Lieut. Col. Kennet, Commanding at Kishme.	Lieut. Forbes of the B. E. Regiment, ...	363	0	00	Ditto the 1st Nov. 1821 to—Ditto—Ditto
Octo[illegible]	9th	Lieut B. Sandwith, of the 1st Regt. L. C...	Lieut. Wilkinson of the 2d Regt. L. C.....	8530	0	00	Ditto the 2d ditto ——————Ditto—Ditto
	11th	Capt. R. Macfarlane, Commanding 2d Bat. 1st or Gr. Regt.	Captain H. Montresor, of the said corps, ...	2868	3	30	Ditto the 13th ditto ——————Ditto—Ditto
	20th	Captain James Graham, of the 1st | 4th....	Captain James Irving, of the 1st | 2d.	1733	0	20	Ditto the 18th ditto ——————Ditto—Ditto
	23d	Do.——————Do.——————Do. ..	Lieut. Boswell, of the 1st | 2d.	733	3	72	Ditto the 1st Nov. ——————Ditto—Ditto
Nov.	20th	Lieut. Col. Dunbar, Commanding 3d Regiment L. C.	Captain Wm. Gillkrest, of the said corps, ...	138	0	00	
		Lieut. Johnson, Adjut. of the 1st Troop H. A.	Bombardier John Stevens, ...	105	3	47	
			——"——Thomas Keenan, ...	18	2	68	
			Gunner William Cope, ...	28	2	28	
			——"——John Wright, ...	20	3	42	
			——"——Cristopher Norwood, ...	20	1	98	
			——"——Timothy Daley, ...	16	1	95	Unclaimed.
			——"——John Hill, ...	25	2	81	
			——"——John Mulliner, ...	18	1	71	
			——"——John Winter, ...	15	0	14	
			——"——Richard Ellun, ...	3	2	60	
			——"——Edward Glisson, ...	38	2	23	
			——"——Richard Hensworth, ...	27	1	88	
Nov.	27th	Lieutenant Col. B. Kennet, Commanding at Kishme.....	Lieut. S. P. Palmers, of the 2d or Marine Bat. 12th Regiment, ...	1057	2	52	Paid the 18th Dec. 1821 R. Woodhouse, Register and Administrator.
Dec.	8th	Lieut. J. H. Bellasis, Adjt. of the 1st Extra Bat.	Captain N. Betts, of the said corps, ...	2316	3	94	
		R. Harman, Paymaster of H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.	Lieut. Deletang, of the said corps, ...	699	0	00	
	15th	Major Willington, of H. M. 17th Lt. Drags.	Ditto——————Ditto, ...	1158	0	00	
	21st	Lieut. Col. R. Whish, of the 1st Bat. Art...	Serjeant John West, ...	874	3	00	Unclaimed.
			Bombardier Archibald Chalmer, ...	2	3	00	
			Gunner Edward Burdett, ...	6	3	00	
			——"——John Chalmers, ...	10	0	5	
			——"——Thomas Hurley, ...	4	3	00	

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

WHEN DEPOSITED.		BY WHOM DEPOSITED.	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
1821.					
Dec.	21st	[illegible]ol. R. Whish, of the 1st Bat. Art...	Gunner Andrew Merrick, ...	11 3 00	
			——"——Thomas White, ...	13 0 26	
			——"——Dennis Toomay, ...	18 1 97	
	„	Maj. Samuel Strover, in charge of the 2d Bat. Artillery.	Serjeant Watson Waldoon, ...	22 2 24	
			Corporal Hugh McLaughlin, ...	13 2 67	
			Bombardier Henry Ivemay, ...	9 3 10	
			Gunner John Flinn, ...	8 3 00	
			——"——Peter Harrington, ...	22 0 00	
			——"——John Keating, ...	18 1 38	
			——"——Thomas Wells, ...	3 0 00	
			——"——Daniel McLean, ...	17 0 90	Unclaimed.
			——"——Hugh Norris, ...	9 1 33	
			——"——James Laird, ...	8 1 72	
			——"——James Godfrey, ...	14 1 47	
			——"——Henry Moyle, ...	34 0 00	
			——"——William Norris, ...	11 2 32	
			——"——William Roberts, ...	11 1 68	
			——"——Henry Mayor, ...	12 0 00	
			——"——William Henry, ...	15 3 32	
			——"——Henry Goulding, ...	7 1 52	
			——"——Richard Grant, ...	17 1 00	
			——"——Daniel McCullum, ...	9 0 00	
			——"——Janes Hennessy, ...	75 0 00	Paid the 14th January 1822 to Serjeant D. Maloney the Legate,
1822	22d	Captain George Arden, in charge of the 2d Bat. 4th Regt.	Lieut. T. C. Scott, of the said corps, ...	1155 2 67	Ditto the the 30th Do. to R. Woodhouse Register and Administrator,
January,	5th	Captain J. G. Griffith, Senior Officer in charge of the Artillery P. D A	Lieut. Colonel H. W. Sealy, ...	8000 0 00	Ditto the 24th Ditto—Ditto—Ditto—Ditto,
	11th	Maj. R. A. Willis, Town Major	Captain John Stewart of the 3d Regiment N. I.	1747 0 00	Unclaimed,
		Do.——————Do.....	Captain J. Bamford, of the 2d | 10 N. I	1295 0 74	Paid the 18th January 1822 to R. Woodhouse Register and Administrator.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
31st January 1822.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.
B. DOV[illegible]TON,
Deputy Accountant General.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the year 1822-23 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Medow-street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
13th *February* 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

આ લખેમાથી ખબર આપીએય જે
શી ચુમબજ હેર ની હદમાંનાં ઘેરોનાં
રાજશા બાબત શને ૧૮૨૨ તથા ૧૮૨૩
ની કતર મીશતર નોટેન શાકેબ જે
લાલ દાબશનાં પજશા વ શુલ કરેછે તેને
શીશામાં શ્રી ફોટ મધે કરંગીનાં ઘેર
મેજર શને ઉઘાડ રાખુછે આજ દનથી
માશ ૧ એકબકુલી જે ફોજને તપાશવુ
હોમે તો તાકાં જબને તપાશે ને એ
બાબે પોતાનો અરજ કરવો હોયે તો
તે મુદત માં કરે મુદત પછે શં લખવાનો
નહી તારીખ ૧૩ મી ફેબરવારી શને
૧૮૨૨ માંગરેજી *

બી નોહન
પીશ જુરાતીશનાં ખબારક

શ્રી !
ઘર
[illegible] ઘર સ
[illegible] રોઘર ચ્યા ઘ્ચી
[illegible] ચ્યા વસબાબઘ ઙબ
[illegible] ૧૮૨૩ સાચી ઘ્મનરં
[illegible] મેઙબ જોઈઘ્મે બાંપ્રત વ

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wednesday the 20th instant, being Hindoo Holyday, the *Sheeratree*, no business will be transmitted at the General Treasury.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY
15th *February* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 18th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, Lamps, Wall Shades, Queensware and a variety of other articles.

At 12 o'clock, positively to the highest bidder, will be sold a strong built Chariot; with a pair of Horses and Harness; also two excellent toned Grand Piano-fortes, well worthy of attention.

And at one o'clock will be sold, a few dozens of oyster fit for immediate use, to close a concern, on account of the shippers.

Bombay 15th *February* 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
KALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1822,
WITH
AN ALMANACK,
PRICE 10 BOMBAY RUPEES.

ALSO
THE INDIAN
KALENDAR
SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES
According to the various modes
OF RECKONING TIME
AMONGST
THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMANS & MALABARIANS.

For the year of Christ 1822,
Vekramajit 1878-79,
Salbahan 1743-44
Malabar 997 98
Yezdezerd 1191-92,
and
Hejree 1237-38,

PRICE 2½ BOMBAY RUPEES.

The Gentlemen at outstations are respectfully informed that copies have been forwarded for sale, to MR. THOS. GRIFFITH, *Seroor*; MR. LEWIS COLLETT, *Surat*; MR. C. TUCKER, *Baroda* and *Kaira*; and MR. PH. MURZELLO, *Broach*.

Courier Office, 16th *February* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed, of Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER IRVINE COCHRANE, late of His Majesty's 47th Regiment of foot, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 7th *February* 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Holands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th *January* 1822.

FOR SALE.

NEW Bengal MATS, fit for Hall, Room and Varanda viz.

Feet	35	by	26
,,	30	,,	20
,,	25	,,	19
,,	30	,,	22½
,,	20	,,	15
,,	50	,,	38
,,	45	,,	34
,,	40	,,	30
,,	35	,,	26

And also Bengal Chariot Harnesses, plated Furniture; at Curseljee Byra[illegible] Shop in the China Bazar No. 18

Bombay, 8th [illegible]

FOR SALE

ON

COMMISSION,

MR. ANDERSON has for sale a good Sextant with Brass Stand, and an Artificial Horizon; price Rupees 275. Also 22 volumes of the Encyclopedia Britanica (second hand) price Rupees 475; one set of Rees's Encyclopedia in 85 parts in boards, beautiful types, price Rupees 800, with numerous other important and valuable publications on literature, useful Arts and Sciences; and likewise a Theodolite with its apparatus, well worthy the attention of surveyors.

Bombay 16th February 1822.

Advertisement.

THAT THEREZA DE JESUS E SOUZA. widow of the late JOAO DE OLIVEIRA of Bombay, having sold her two Pieces of Ground, commonly called Bhatts situated at Parel, late the property of JOSEPH DE OLIVEIRA of Mahim, descended to her by purchase; any person or persons having any claim or demand on the same are requested to make the same known to HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, the purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which they shall not be admitted.

Bombay 16th Feb. 1822

SALE OF

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

MR. FRANCIS TOMKINS

DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Monday the 18th instant and on every successive day, will be sold by public auction, the remainder of the effects of the said deceased, at his dwelling house, consisting of some Tables and other Furniture, some Broad Cloths, Shirts and other Cloths and Linen, Chints of various modern patterns, A few Leather Pantaloons, A quantity of Sattin Wood Planks, A quantity of Flat Iron, A quantity of Iron Mongery; An assortment of Books, A quantity of Brandy, Beer and Wine in Bottles, and a quantity of Corks, and other articles well worthy the attention of Families, Tradesmen and others.

On the same Terms as before.

(BY THE EXECUTORS.)

Bombay 15th Feb. 1822.

વે ચા ણ

મરનાર • મીશનર • ફરાંશીશ

ટામકીનશનાં•શામાંનનુછે

ખબર•ફીમાંથી•આપીએચજે

આવ તા•શોમવારનાં•દને•તારીખ ૧૮

મી•આએ•મફીનાંનીએ•તથા•બીજે•દા

રે•જાફેર•લીલાંકુ•ફરીને•એ•મરનારનાં•

એફરમાં•બાકી•રફેલો•શામાંન•વેચશે (તે

ની•બીગત) ફંજએફ•તેબલો•તથા•એ

નોજ•બીજોબી•શામાંન—ફંજએફ•બ

નાત—ફંજએફ•બમીશો•તથા•બીજો

બી•ફાપડનો•શામાંનછે—ઘણીએફ•તરે

કની•છીટો—ચોરાંએફ•ચાંમરાંના•પાંનટ

લુનો—જઠો•એફ•શાટીન•કુદનાં•પાટી

માંનો—જઠો•એફ•પોરા•ચોરાનાં•પાટા

નો—જઠો•એફ•છરી•ફાંટા•તથા•ફાતર

નો—ઘણીએફ•તરાંતી•ખુકો—જઠો•એ

ફ•બરાંનડી•તથા•બીર•તથા•વછનનો•

લીમાંછે—જઠો•એફ•ખુચનો•તથા•

બીજબી•જંનશોછે•એ•જંનશો•વેપારી•

તથા•ફ્રેમલી•તથા•કુફ્રાનદારોને•તથા•

બીજા•લોકોને•ફાંમનીછે *

એની•જોલી•આગાલ•છાપી•કતી•તે

પરમાંણે છે *

તારીખ ૧૫ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨

(વકીલોથી)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the estates and effects of JAGONNATH RAGOONATH JEE, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to RAGOBA BHASKER Josey, the only son, heir and representative of the late BHASKER CRUSTNA Josey, deceased, who is a creditor on the estates and effects of the said JAGONATH RAGOONATHJEE, deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof —Dated this 8th day of February 1822.

FREDERICK AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of administration, of all and singular the several goods, chattels, rights and credits of

Bombardier John Stevens,
——— Thomas Keenan,
Gunner William Cope,
——— John Wright.
——— Christopher Norwood,
——— Timothy Daley,
——— John Hill,
——— John Mulliner,
——— John Winter,
——— Richard Ellun,
——— Edward Glisson,
——— Richard Hemsworth,
Bombardier Archibald Chalmer,
Gnnner Edward Burtdet,
——— John Chalmers,
——— Thomas Hurley,
——— Andrew Merrick,
——— Thomas White,
——— Dennis Toomay,
Serjeant Watson Waldoon,
Corporal Hugh McLaughlin,
Bombardier Henry Ivemay,
Gunner John Flinn,
——— Peter Harrington,
——— Thomas Wells,
——— Daniel McLean,
——— Hugh Norris,
——— James Laird,
——— James Godfrey,
——— Hugh Moyle,
——— William Norris,
——— William Roberts,
——— Henry Mayor,
——— William Henry,
——— Henry Goulding,
——— Richard Grant,
——— Daniel McCullum,

late of the Honorable Company's Artillery, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of the said Court for the time being (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 11th Feb. 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of JOHN MACKESEY, Esq. late Surgeon of His Majesty's Sixty Fifth Regiment of foot, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 15th Feb. 1822.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, having granted Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of RAZARAM JEWANDASS, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, to ETCHABOY, the widow of the deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 14th February 1822.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D FEBRUARY, 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Sub Assistant Surgeons, when employed in charge of a Zillah or Civil station, to draw one half of the salary granted to Assistant Surgeons in the Civil Department, by the Regulations of the 15th of September last; subject, in other respects, to the general principles therein laid down; under which arrangement they will be entitled to the following allowances viz.

Net Pay from the Military Department.
at (2) two Rupees per day.
Civil Salary, (in lieu of all other Military allowances struck off).....Rupees 150
and the Medical allowance of Rupees (150) one hundred and fifty granted by the 2d Article of the Regulations of the 15th of September.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following paras. of the Hon'ble Court's letters in the Military Department, dated the 13th and 27th of June, 4th of July, 1st 15th and 22d of August, and separate para. dated the 24th of August 1821.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 13th June 1821.

In answer to Military letter from Bombay dated 26th August 1821 Para. 21.

71th Memorial from Lieut. Martin of the Artillery praying to be restored to the relative Rank which he held at the Military Seminary which would place him above Lieut. Edward Stanton.

PARA. 2d. When Lt. Stanton and Martin passed their public examination at our Military Seminary in April 1819, our attention was particularly called to the report made by our public Examiner, & to the Rank which he had assigned to the several Cadets who were qualified to proceed to India; and, in order that strict justice might be done to all parties, we made enquiries as to the relative qualification of both the above Gentlemen, and were satisfied that the rank assigned Mr. Stanton over Mr. Martin was perfectly justified by the result of their examination; we cannot, therefore comply with Mr. Martin's request to be placed above Mr. Stanton.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 27th June 1821.

PARA. 17th The undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment have our permission severally to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1821-22 viz.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Philip McKeever, Lieutenant Robert W. Smith.

18th Mr. David Molyson, conductor of ordnance on your Establishment, has our permission to return to his Duty.

19th We have permitted Patrick Macdonell M. D. to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon. His Rank will be settled at a future time.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 4th July 1821.

Memorial from Mr. Edward Millward, late an acting assistant Surgeon, praying to be restored to the service with his Rank from the date of his original appointment. The Court are referred to the Government's former recommendations in favor of this Gentleman, strengthened as they are by the testimonial which he has now produced.

PARA. 2d. Referring to the orders communicated in our Military letters of the 15th March 1816 (113 a 15) 12th Aug. 1818 (5 a 7) and 1st September 1819 (47 a 50) requiring that all appointments made by you to the Medical Establishment be cancelled to the operation of which orders we can admit of no exception; we are under the necessity of declining to comply with Mr. Millward's application.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 1st August 1821.

In reply to Military letter from Bombay dated 23d July 1819 Para. 204 and 209 respecting the rank of Cadets who have been at the seminary and others whose names do not appear in the lists. Para. 204 Respecting Rank of Seminary Cadets over all others of the same season excepting those who held King's commisions.

PARA. The Regulation applied exclusively to certain Cadets appointed by us to the seminary in the seasons 1815 & 1816 for general service, and then only upon their proceeding under the nomination with which they originally joined the seminary; in this case we have taken care to state the reason why the Cadet is thus placed at the Head of the List. There are, however, several instances where young men have remained a considerable time at the institution, who either from choosing another line of service than that of the Engineers or Artillery, or from an inability to qualify themselves for that service, have been permitted to resign their appointments or have been removed therefrom, and have afterwards been permitted to proceed on distinct appointments to the Cavalry and Infantry. In these cases no preference of rank has been given to them beyond what every cadet of the season is entitled to, namely, the date of his sailing from England.

PARA. 205 date of rank of Messrs. Forbes and Farrell, to be adjusted.

3d Mr. Forbes must rank next to Mr. John Watts, and Mr. F. T. Farrell next to David Cunningham in the General List of Season 1816 dated April 1817.

PARA. 206 Respecting the rank of cadets Graham Lloyd and Wm. Twigg. 5th Mr. Twigg's Rank

4th Mr. Lloyd's proper rank was adjusted in the List No. 4 of 1818 and in the List No. 2 1818.

PARA. 208 Requesting a readjustment of the rank of

Messrs. C. F. Elderton, Thos. Marshall & C. F. Pelly who held, His Majesty's commission.

7th Messrs. Elderton & Marshall's rank will be found corrected in List No. 4 1818.

8th Mr. Pelly's friends have but very lately produced to us satisfactory proof of his having held a commission in the King's service, and he should now be placed between Mr. Anthony Dod & Mr. William Twigg in the amended List of season 1817.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 15th August 1821.

PARA. 4th We have permitted Mr. Benjamim Phillipson to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your establishment. His Rank will be settled at a futuretime.

4th We have appointed Mr. Robert Henry Harris Fawcett (who proceeded to your Presidency as a passenger on board the ship Charles Grant) a cadet of Infantry upon your establishment; the friends of Mr. Fawcett have produced to us the required certificates of his age, we direct you will admit him a cadet of Infantry and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company accordingly.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 22 August 1821.

PARA 6th, [illegible] of Rank No. 2d. of Cadets for [illegible] of Season 1820, you will find th[illegible] Benjamim Crispin inserted as having pr[illegible] the Charles Grant. The Cadet was on [illegible] the Ship left Gravesend, but the Charle[illegible] having afterwards sprung a leak, she w[illegible] Portsmouth for survey and the Pas[illegible] Passage. The damage, however, wa[illegible] the vessel [illegible] weigh sooner [illegible] which Mr. G[illegible] behind.

7th, He ha[illegible] his Passage on His Majesty's Ship S[illegible] as we are satisfied that the loss of his Pa[illegible] could not be attributed to neglect on his part, we direct that he be not prejudiced in his Rank by the above circumstance, but permitted to retain that Rank which we had previously assigned him in the list alluded to.

Copy Para, which will be inserted in the next general letter to Bombay in the Military Department:

Lieutenant George Jervis has our permission to return to his duty upon your establishment.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotions viz.

Infantry.

Senior Colonel of a Regiment, Lieutenant General Richard Gore, to be placed upon the senior list, agreeably to the commands of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, bearing date 8th November 1814, vice N[illegible]on deceased,—date of rank, 4th July 1821.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel D. Leighton to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, vice Gore [illegible] on the Senior List, —ditto, ditto.

Promotions.

Senior Major in the Army, William Carpenter, to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Leighton,—do. do.

3d Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain John Stewart to be Major, vice Carpenter promoted,—do. do.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain William Spiller and Lieutenant Wind[illegible] Maunsell to take rank vice Stewart promoted,—do. do.

Senior Captain Robert A. Bromley to be Major, [illegible]ptain) Edward Towsey to be Captain [illegible]any and Ensign Robert Scott [illegible]Lieutenant, in succession to Stewart [illegible]

Lieutenant [illegible] the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, [illegible]ugh to Sea on sick certificate for [illegible]ths from the date, of his embar[illegible]

Lieutenant [illegible] the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, [illegible] to the situation of Bararck Master [illegible]

Ensign G. Candy [illegible]ointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the [illegible] Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry from the 1st instant.

(Continued in the Appendix.)

BOMBAY:—*Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND [illegible]CLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL [illegible]TUALLY RECEIVED

[illegible]ribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Pro[illegible]rs, who will pay due

[illegible]ribers at out-stations who require all extra papers to [illegible]orwarded to them by post, on the day [illegible], are requested

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1822.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
JULY 22, 1821.

CORONATION
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE IV.

We have sincere pleasure in announcing that the splendid ceremony of Thursday was conducted throughout with the most perfect order, and though the assemblage of the people was unprecedented in point of numbers, the harmony, exhilaration, and rejoicing were not tainted by the smallest disorder, nor accompanied by the slighest accident, except, indeed, that some windows were broken by the mob that accompanied her Majesty's carriage on its return from Westminster. It appeared as if the whole metropolis and its vicinity had poured forth their entire population. Shops where shut—all business ceased—and the whole world seemed to be animated by one sentiment of exultation at the magnificent and various pleasures which had been prepared for the festive occasion. The streets, during the whole night, were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, in full dresses, hurrying to Westminster Hall and Abbey, or to take their stations in the numerous gay erections which had been prepared to afford the spectators a near view of the Royal Procession.

We now proceed to give a full account of the proceedings.

During Tuesday and Wednesday night, in order that no unnecessary interruption might be experienced in the public thoroughfares during the day-time, the workmen, under the direction of the Board of Works, were busily engaged in raising barriers at different points that commanded the streets and passes leading to Westminster Hall and Abbey. From Charing-cross a stout barrier was placed (about 15 feet from the pavement), to Parliament street, so that the fullest possible room, about 20 feet in width, should be secured for persons having tickets of admission to the Hall, the Abbey, or the Coronation Galleries. And a still stronger [illegible] was raised along the centre of the street, one side only being appropriated to carriages going towards the scene of universal attraction. Across Bridge-street, as well as in King-street, and the neighbouring thoroughfares, all the carriage entrances were wholly blockaded; thus securing the most commodious means to persons proceeding on foot to the different places for which they possessed admission tickets. At all these points were stationed constables, supported by parties of military; and at the several passes were placed experienced individuals, who had been instructed in their various duties during several days by Mr. Jackson and others, in the Long Chambers of the House of Lords, &c. They examined the tickets and the pretensions of the several persons applying to pass on to the Abbey, Hall, Houses, or galleries. Still more effectually to qualify them for this duty, they were previously made acquainted with the mode in which the various tickets of the Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Gwydir) for the Hall, and the Earl Marshal of England (Lord Howard of Effingham, Acting Deputy), were prepared, signed, and superscribed. They were also provided with good general means of judging of the authenticity of cards for the different galleries; and even to be guarded against impostures, there was further authority to keep all the several parties in motion, till they arrived at their respective destinations. Thus every arrangement was made to accomplish the great advantage of clear roads and facilities of approach; and the regulations adopted at those points, passes, and barriers already noticed, were provided at the other stations.

All the arrangements were finally made on Wednesday night. The High Bailiff of Westminster (A. Morris, Esq.), the High Constable (Mr. Lee), and the several Magistrates of the different Police Office, Sir Robert Baker, Mr. Birnie, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Raynsford, Mr. Markland, &c. under the advice, and with the approbation of Lord Sidmouth, agreed upon at the office of the Home Secretary of State, adopted a plan of general and particular operations. Each Magistrate had his different station allotted to him, with a specified number of the police officers to attend his commands, and enforce his instructions.

Besides the precautions taken in the several streets, and at the various thoroughfares, as already described, arrangements of a similar character were adopted at the several approaches from the River Thames. In the course of the night, the stairs, landing places, roads from wharfs, &c. along the Westminster side of the Banks of the Thames, were closed, with parties to command them, from the Hungerford to the Horseferry Stairs—Some exceptions were made regarding the Stairs at Whitehall, by Lord Liverpool's house, and a temporary landing place formed in the course of Wednesday, at the lower end of the Speaker's garden, for the accommodation of the Treasury and Ordnance Barges, conveying certain Great Officers of State, some parties of Peeresses, &c. as well as the barges of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and 12 citizens of London, accompanied as they were (by the special favour of the Corporation of the City of London) by the Mayor of Oxford, its Recorder, two Aldermen, two Assistants, &c. And at this entrance proper precautions were taken by stationing a civil force in the Speaker's gardens; while in the river, such regulations were strengthened by the parties on board the Thames police boat, and a gun-brig moored off this point in the course of Wednesday.

THE PLATFORM.

The temporary boarding placed up each side of the Platform, some weeks ago, to prevent damage by indiscriminate visitors travelling over it day and night, was completely removed in the early part of the morning. On the removal of such boarding, the Platform presented a lively and finished appearance. The railing on each side of it was covered with purple cloth, and the flooring was covered to the extent of sixteen feet, leaving about a yard on each side uncovered, with the same sort of blue cloth.

The awnings were drawn, but at short distances red lines were placed, by the pulling of which command was had of them, to close or spread them as circumstances might require. To each line and pulley was allotted one man, with a particular dress, so that the most rapid change of the awnings could be effected, should the weather require any change in their position, while the addition of a staff enabled such man likewise to act as a constable. There were also placed, on each side of the Platform, along the whole range of it, men provided with pincers, hammers, &c. to repair any damage that might happen to the Platform, or whatever was calculated to impede the progress of the Procession, and its attendant ceremonies. These men were also supplied with a like livery, with staves of office; and they were sworn as constables.

CORONATION GALLERIES.

The immense range of galleries in the fronts of houses in New Palace-yard, along the Exchequer Offices and Chambers, over the Champion's Stables, in Parliament-street and square, in George-street, in St. Margaret's Churchyard, in the large spaces, on gardens and squares, between the Parliament House and Sessions House, it would be impossible to particularise. The magnitude of these accommodations, their uniformity, and convenience, have excited the wonder of the inhabitants of this great metropolis, and of thousands from all parts of the country, who have repaired to town solely with the view of witnessing the preparations. All these galleries underwent the strictest investigation, by surveyors appointed for the purpose; so that all possible precautions to prevent accidents were adopted.

WESTMINSTER HALL.

The preparations within the Hall have on former occasions been fully described, and a tolerably correct notion may be formed by many of the main outlines of the arrangements there, to give effect to the ceremonies preceding, and the banquet following his Majesty's Coronation. The *coup d'œil* was of the most pleasing and imposing character; the galleries along each side of the Hall, the tower and turrets over the grand entrance, and the Royal platform and table were finished in the highest order. The new windows in the roof, and the recently-completed lantern upwards of 40 feet high on the centre of the ridge of the roof, with glazed windows all round, greatly improved the effect.

From each of the angles formed by the ends of the hammer-beams in the roof, is suspended by a gilt chain a large splendid cut-glass lustre, with broad ornamented gilt rims and frames, containing three circles of wax candles, being between 40 and 50 in each lustre.

The first and second galleries had the mattings and scarlet coverings completed only on Wednesday. The royal box on the right, and the foreigners' box on the left side of the royal table, are entirely lined with scarlet cloth, festooned in front, and ornamented with gold fringe.

The throne seat and the royal table attracted general admiration. With the exception of the large fluted columns, the royal seat and canopy are in the style of the throne in the House of Lords. The back is crimson velvet, with the royal arms embroidered on it, and the limits are decorated with gold ornaments. The canopy is square, with a raised and variegated gold cornice round. The centre displayed a splendid crown, underneath which are G. R. IV. Underneath the cornice is a crimson velvet vallance, separated into division, the lower portion of each division being rounded with gold, while its centre is decorated with gold, embroidered, and raised ornaments illustrative of the military orders, and of the emblems of the United Kingdom, the Rose, the Thistle, the Harp, &c. The chair is equally splendid; the arms and legs consist of rich carved work gilt, with crimson velvet back also ornamented. The only objection in point of taste that can be made to this is, that the glitter does not harmonise with the sober grandeur of the Hall.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday night the King left Carlton Palace for the house of the Speaker of the house of Commons in Palace-yard, where his Majesty slept on Wednesday night. His Majesty's coach was escorted by a strong detachment of the Oxford Blues, accoutred as cuirassiers. They made a most beautiful appearance. The carriage drove at a rapid rate across the parade in St. James's Park, through Storey's gate and Great George-street. His Majesty was recognised by the crowd on his passage, and saluted with every expression of loyalty and attachment. Prior to the departure of his Majesty from Carlton Palace, the crowd between Storey's-gate and Westminister Hall had been cleared by the Scots Greys, so as to make a convenient passage for the carriage, and his Majesty did not set out until after an officer had arrived at the Palace gate to announce that all was ready. His Majesty was guarded through the night by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Usher of the Black Rod. There were no preparations of importance. His Majesty's sofa bed was brought from Carlton House. On Thursday morning, at seven o'clock, the Lord Great Chamberlain carried to his Majesty his shirt and apparel, and with the Lord Chamberlain of the Household dressed his Majesty. His Majesty then breakfasted, and afterwards proceeded to his Chamber, near the South entrance into Westminster Hall.

We entered the Hall at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and a crowd of ladies, admitted by Peers' orders, and Peeresses, were then struggling for admittance.

The first thing we observed on having entered the Hall, was the canopy which was to be borne over the King by the Barons of the Cinque Ports. The Canopy was yellow—of silk and gold embroidery, with short curtains of muslin spangled with gold. Eight bearers having fixed the poles by which the canopy was supported, which were of steel (apparently), with silver knobs, bore it up and down the Hall, to practise the mode of carrying it in procession. It was then deposited at the upper end of the side table of the Hall, to the left of the Throne. The canopy was not very elegant in form, and did not seem very well calculated to add to the effect of the Procession. But even at this early hour, the appearance of the Hall, studded with groups of Gentlemen Pensioners, and various other attendants, in their fantastic and antique costumes, with the Officers of the Guards, and others, in military uniform, and above all, the elegantly dressed women who began to fill the galleries, were altogether superb. At this time there were several hundreds of spectators in the Hall.

The sides of the upper end of the Hall, including the boxes for the Foreign Ministers and Royal Family, were hung with scarlet cloth, edged with gold.

The Throne was splendid with gold and crimson; the Canopy over the Throne was of crimson and gold, with the Royal Arms in embroidery. The large square table before the Throne, intended for the display of the Regalia, was of purple, having a rim of gold, and an interior square moulding of the same description, about two feet from the edge. The platform on which the Throne was placed, and the three steps immediately descending from it, were covered with brown carpeting; the two other descending flights of steps, and the double chairs placed by the side of the tables for the Peers (with the names of their future occupiers), and the coverings of the railings in front of the seats, were of Morone cloth. From the bottom of the steps, decending from the Throne to the north gate, the middle of the floor of the Hall was covered with blue cloth, in the same manner as the platform without. The rest of the floor and the seats were matted. The side tables were covered with green cloth; and, as on each side the galleries reached nearly to the top of the windows in the wall, only the upper arches of those windows, and the noble roof of the old fabric appeared, except at each end,—the upper one especially, where the grave visages of the Saxon Kings, newly decorated, made their appearance. The light, which was only admitted from the roof windows, and from those in each end, though sober, was, on the whole, good. At the lower end, the attendants of the Earl Marshal attracted some notice by their dark dresses, with white sashes, stockings, shoes with large rosettes, and Queen Elizabeth ruffs, with gilt staves tipped with black. At a quarter after seven o'clock, an attendant, habited in the dress of *Henri Quatre*, laid on the table, near the canopy, eight maces, to be borne in the course of the Procession.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester was the first of the Royal Family who arrived in the Hall, taking her seat in the Royal box at a quarter before six. Her Royal Highness was splendidly attired in a rich dress of silver lama over French lilac; headdress, a white satin hat, with an elegant plume of white feathers, turned up with a diamond button and loop in front, and appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

Soon afterwards the Duchess of Clarence entered the Hall, and took her seat next to her Royal Sister-in-law, the Duchess of Gloucester. About half-past seven their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and the Princess Feodore (daughter of the Duchess of Kent) took their seats in the Royal box. Their Royal Highnesses were attired in splendid dresses of white satin, richly embroidered in silver, with rich bandeau head-dresses, and large plumes of white feathers. About the same time, the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, and a number of foreigners of distinction, entered their box at the opposite side. The Foreign Ambassadors and their suite were chiefly in military costume, and decorated with orders. The richness and variety of the foreign uniforms

made the box allotted to the foreign Embassies the most brilliant in the Hall.

At 20 minutes before seven o'clock the Yeomen of the Guard entered in due form, and at that time the arrival of Peers and Peeresses at Palace-yard became so rapid, that the gates were constantly thrown open; they were, however, rather suddenly closed, while a number of privileged persons seemed to be in the act of producing their tickets entitling them to ingress, when shouts from the people assembled in Palace-yard announced to the personages within the arrival of her Majesty the Queen to claim her right of being present at the Coronation. There was considerable bustle within the Hall when this intelligence was communicated. Mr. Fellowes, immediately followed by Lord Gwydir, repaired to the gate; and some anxiety was manifested within the Hall, while the Queen was known to be within the verge of the Palace, and while her Majesty was engaged in the act of asserting her right to be present at the ceremony of the Coronation.

An evening paper gives the following account of her Majesty's reception at the door of Westminster Abbey:—

"Lord Hood having desired admission for her Majesty.

"The door-keepers drew across the entrance, and requested to see the tickets.

"Lord Hood.—'I present you your Queen; surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket.'

"Door-keeper.—Our orders are to admit no person without a Peer's ticket,'

"Lord Hood.—'This is your Queen: she is entitled to admission without such a form'

"The Queen, smiling, but still in some agitation—'Yes, I am your Queen; will you admit me?'

"Door-keeper.—'My orders are specific, and I feel myself bound to obey them.'

"The Queen laughed.

"Lord Hood.—'I have a ticket.'

"Door-keeper.—'Then, my Lord, we will let you pass upon producing it.'

"Lord Hood now drew from his pocket a Peer's ticket for one person; the original name in whose favour it was drawn was erased, and the name of 'Wellington' substituted.

"Door-keeper.—'This will let one person pass, but no more.'

"Lord Hood.—'Will your Majesty go in alone?'

"Her Majesty at first assented, but did not persevere.

"Lord Hood.—'Am I to understand that you refuse her Majesty admission?'

"Door-keeper.—'We only act in conformity with our orders.'

"Her Majesty again laughed.

"Lord Hood.—'Then you refuse the Queen admission?'

"A door-keper of a superior order then came forward, and was asked by Lord Hood whether any preparation had been made for her Majesty? He answered respectfully in the negative.

"Lord Hood—'Will your Majesty enter the Abbey without your Ladies?'

"Her Majesty declined.

"Lord Hood then said, that her Majesty had better retire to her carriage. It was clear no provision had been made for her accommodation.

"Her Majesty assented.

"Some persons within the porch of the Abbey laughed, and uttered some expressions of disrespect.

"Lord Hood.—'We expected to have met at least with the conduct of gentlemen. Such conduct is neither manly nor mannerly.'

"Her Majesty then retired, leaning on Lord Hood's arm, and followed by Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton.

"She was preceded by constables back to the platform, over which she returned, entered her carriage, & was driven off amidst reiterated shouts of applause and disapprobation."

Another evening paper says—

"We are authorised to give the following statement as a precise account of her Majesty's reception:—'Her Majesty set out from her house in South Audley-street, and, proceeding through the Parks to Westminster Abbey, went to Dean's-yard, where her Majesty got out of her carriage, in expectation of being allowed to enter, but was refused at two doors of entrance; and her carriage having drawn off, her Majesty was obliged to wait in the passage till it was called back, when her Majesty proceeded towards Poet's Corner, and again got out of her carriage in Old Palace-yard, & sought admittance by two temporary doors, which upon her Majesty's approach, were shut; after which some of the people pointed out the opening to the platform. Upon ascending this, her Majesty was again obstructed by the Police Officers, till an Officer, it is believed, of the Guards, politely allowed her Majesty to cross the platform, and her Majesty walked from thence to Old Palace-yard, and entered first the passage to Cottongarden; after which her Majesty proceeded along the covered way to Poet's Corner, and, when arrived at the door, was refused admittance without tickets, upon which Lord Hood produced one, & was informed it would only admit one person; upon which Lord Hood observed, he did not suppose the Queen required a ticket of admission; to which one of the persons appointed for the admission of the company observed, he did not know the Queen, and positively forbade her Majesty from entering; and one of the poor Knights of Windsor came up and said there was no place for her Majesty. Finding every effort to gain admittance ineffectual, her Majesty returned to her carriage, and proceeded through Whitehall, Pall-mall, and St. James's-treet, Piccadilly, to her house, attended by an immense concourse of people, manifesting their respect to the Queen, and expressing their indignation at the unexampled treatment experienced by her Majesty. Although the different persons at the door of the Abbey were all under orders to say they did not know her Majesty, it is to be observed that her Majesty came in the Royal State carriage, and that the Guards, wherever she pased presented arms."

"*Queen's House, July* 19, 1821."

[We understand that the Queen's legal advisers exerted themselves to persuade her Majesty not to go down to the Abbey, as her formal Protest was quite sufficient to manifest her right, and more was superfluous.]

At half past 7 o'clok, a number of gentlemen, dressed in mulberry brown frock coats with lace ruffs and white sashes, entered; they were the attendants upon the acting Earl Marshal, and bore gold wands with the emblazoned arms of the Duke of Norfolk, the hereditary Earl Marshal. The Gentlemen Pensioners entered at the same time, and the Heralds laid their maces of office, and the swords of state, at the top of the Peers' dining table on the western side of the Hall. The different attendants were then called to their respective places, the military, heralds, & other personages, who had throughout the morning moved backwards & forwards in detached bodies, began to separate & assume more regular order, & every appearance denoted the near approach of the solemn ceremonies of the day. Before 8 o'clock most of the persons who had to walk in the procession were assembled in their respective places.

LONDON AND OXFORD.

The persons representing these two Cities approached the temporary landing-place in the Speaker's garden, in the City's barges, early in the morning. Besides the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen of London, there were twelve Citizens, selected from the Masters of the twelve leading Companies, with one alteration on account of a death since the first approval of the Court of Claims. The twelve Citizens of London were—

Stephen D. Totton, Esq.
Thomas Day Frampton, Esq.
John Butts, Esq.
Richard Ryland, Esq. (vice W. Sharp, deceased.)
John Griffin, Esq.
Thomas Moore, Esq.
Robert Henry Sparkes, Esq.
W. Seward Hall, Esq.
James Randall, Esq.
Sir Charles Price Bart.
John Farley, Esq.
D. Whalley, Esq.

They were attended by the City Officers, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, &c.

The Mayor and Burgesses of Oxford who claimed, under Charter, to assist the Citizens of London in the Butlership were.—

Herbert Parsons, Esq. Mayor.
William Elias Taunton, Esq. Recorder.
Richard Cox. Esq. Alderman.
Thomas Fox Bricknell, Esq. Alderman
William Folker, Esq. Assistant.
James Adams, Esq. Assistant.
Robert Juggins Esq. Bailiff.
Charles Forster, Esq. Bailiff.
Sir William Elias Taunton, Knight, Town Clerk.

They were permitted, as matter of favour—not of right, to proceed to the Hall in the City's barges.

Soon after eight o'clock Mr. Fellowes led into the hall Miss Fellowes, who afterwards preceded the procession on the royal platform, as his Majesty's herbwoman; she was attended (as her maids) by Miss Bond, Miss G. Collier, Miss Caldwell, Miss Hill, Miss Daniel, and Miss Walker. The ladies were very elegantly dressed in white muslin with flowered ornaments. Shortly after three large ornamented baskets filled with flowers were brought in & placed near the ladies, who were, until the procession moved, accommodated with chairs at the extremity of the hall. At a quarter past eight o'clock the doors were closed; the canopy-bearers were arranged at the foot of the royal platform, and the Heralds commenced their arrangements for marshalling the procession in the hall. The King's Sergeants, Lens, Vaughan, Onslow, Pell, entered in their scarlet robes; the Knights of the Bath, and Knights Commanders of the Bath, followed, in the collars and habits of their Order, were divided by the Heralds, and filled off at each side of the hall behind the Peers' tables. The Judges next entered, the Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Garrow, Mr. Justice Richards, Mr. Justice Bailey, and Mr. Justice Park. The other Judges also entered, but apparently without a rigid attention to their respective orders of rank. Chief Justice Dallas, the Vice Chancellor (Sir John Leach), the Master of the Rolls (Sir Thomas Plummer), and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, successively entered, and were arranged within the Peers' table, Privy Councillors not Peers were next arranged: among them were the Right Hon. George Canning, Mr. Bragge Bathurst, Sir C. Long, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his robes of office, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Mr. Charles Grant (Secretary for Ireland), Mr. Robert Ward, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Frederick Robinson. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Beckett, Lord George Beresford, Lord Yarmouth: the Barons 18 in number next entered—the newly created Baron Stowell (late Sir Wm. Scott), & Baron Maryborough (late Mr. Wellesley Pole), entered the Hall first. There were but 49 (if we rightly counted them) present. Next came the Bishops, 15 attended; the Viscounts, 19 in number. The Earls were more numerous, we should think 70 or 80; but the Hall now became so crowded that there was a difficulty in counting them accurately. The Marquisses and Dukes, and lastly the great Officers of State, Archbishops, and Members of the Royal Family, entered. The Marquis of Londondery soon after entered in the full robes of the Order of the Garter. On the royal platform their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex, Cambridge and Glocester, and Prince Leopold, in their full robes, as Knights of the Garter, separated at each side of the throne. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, with his gold staff, as Lord High Constable, stood near the table in front of the throne, attended by his page. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose (the Master of the Horse), Marquis of Hertford (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Harrowby (President of the Council), the Earl of Westmorland (Lord Privy Seal), were also arranged near the table. The Heralds immediately proceeded to call over the names of the Peers assembled in the Hall. The names were called over twice in succession by two Heralds, and the Peers arranged in the area of the Hall, in front of the Privy Councillors, Judges, and other official personages. This ceremony occupied from nine o'clock until twenty minutes before ten; and while the Peers were arranging in the centre of the Hall, the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster entered the great gate from Palace-yard, and formed, in a close compact body, immediately within the Hall. The whole arrangements for the procession were then completed. The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation of London, with the civic regalia, and Corporation of Oxford, were assigned their respective places, and a pause of about twenty minutes then took place.

The principal Officers of the Household had withdrawn to wait upon the King, and all eyes were directed towards the Throne, which being immediately in front of the door through which his Majesty had to pass from the chamber where he breakfasted, must be necessarily occupied almost the same instant he made his appearance. At ten o'clock, the Duke of Wellington entered the platform from behind the throne, and announced the approach of his Majesty. Lord Gwydir entered immediately after, and the King then appeared; his train supported by eight sons of noblemen. The train was of enormous length and breadth. It was crimson velvet, adorned with large golden stars, and a broad golden border. The whole company in the Hall rose as his Majesty stepped into the Throne, and the full band in the Gothic orchestra struck up God Save the King. His Majesty was habited in full robes of great size and richness, and wore a black hat or cap of Spanish shape, with a spreading plume of white ostrich feathers, which encircled the rim, and was surmounted by a heron's plume. The King wore his hair in thick falling curls over his forehead, and it fell behind his head in a similar shape. He took his seat with an air of majesty, but in a somewhat hurried step, and appeared for the moment oppressed by the imposing solemnity of the scene, which for the first time met his eye. His Majesty, with great affability, then bowed to the Peers who stood on each side. His Majesty frequently wiped his face while he remained seated. He went through the ceremonies, which we shall describe, with much spirit and apparent good humour.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Deputy Earl Marshall, ascended the steps, and placed themselves at the outer side of the table.

The High Steward, the Great Officers, Deputy Garter, and Black Rod, arranged themselves near the chair of state; the Royal Train-bearers on each side of the Throne.

The Lord Chamberlain, assisted by officers of the Jewel-office, then brought the Sword of State to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, by whom it was laid upon the table; then Curtana, or the Sword of Mercy, with the two Swords of Justice, having been in like manner presented, were drawn from their scabbards by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and laid on the table before his Majesty; after which the Gold Spurs were delivered, and also placed on the table. Immediately after, a procession consisting of the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster, in their surplices, and rich copes, proceeded up the Hall, from the lower end thereof, in the manner following:

PROCESSION WITH, AND DELIVERY OF THE REGALIA.

Serjeant of the Vestry, in a scarlet mantle.
Children of the King's Chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.
Children of the Choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.
Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.
Choir of Westminster, in surplices four abreast.
Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.
Two Pursuivants of Arms.
Two Heralds.
The two Provincial Kings of Arms.
The Dean of Westminster, carrying St. Edward's Crown on a cushion of cloth of gold.
First Prebendary of Westminster, carrying the Orb.
Second Prebendary, carrying the Sceptre with the Dove.
Third Prebendary, carrying the Sceptre with the Cross.
Fourth Prebendary, carrying St. Edward's Staff.
Fifth Prebendary, carrying the Chalice and Patina.
Sixth Prebendary, carrying the Bible.

In the procession they made their reverences, first at the lower end of the Hall, secondly about the middle, the Choirs opening to the right and left, and formed a passage, through which the Officers of Arms passing opened likewise on each side the Seniors placing themselves nearest towards the steps: then the Dean and Prebendaries having come to the front of the steps, made their third reverence.—This being done, the Dean and Prebendaries being come to the foot of the steps, Deputy Garter preceded them (he having waited their coming there), ascended the steps, and approaching near the table before the King, made their last reverence. The Dean then presented the Crown to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him it was placed on the table before the King. The rest of the regalia was severally delivered by each Prebendary, on his knee, to the Dean; by him to the Lord High Constable, by him to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him laid on the table. The regalia being thus delivered, the Prebendaries and Dean returned to the middle of the Hall. His Majesty having commanded Deputy Garter to summon the Noblemen and Bishops who bore the regalia, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, then taking up the several Swords, Sceptres, the Orb and Crown, placed them in the hands of those by whom they were carried.

First, St. Edwards Staff by the Marquis of Salisbury.
Second, the Spurs, by the Lord Calthorpe, as Deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.
Third, the Sceptre with the Cross, by the Marquis Wellesley.
Fourth, the Pointed Sword of Temporal Justice, by the Earl of Galloway.
Fifth, the Pointed Sword of Spiritual Justice, by the Duke of Northumberland.
Sixth, Curtana, or Sword of Mercy, by the Duke of Newcastle.
Seventh, the Sword of State, by the Duke of Dorset.
Eight, the Sceptre with the Dove, by the Duke of Rutland.
Ninth, the Orb, by the Duke of Devonshire.

Tenth, St. Edward's Crown, by the Marquis of Anglesea, as Lord High Steward.
Eleventh, the Patina, by the Bishop of Gloucester.
Twelfth, the chalice, by the Bishop of Chester.
Thirteenth, the Bible, by the Bishop of Ely.
The two Bishops who supported his Majesty were then summoned by the Deputy Garter, and, ascending the steps, placed themselves on each file of the King.

PROCESSION TO THE ABBEY.

When these ceremonies, which lasted about three quarters of an hour, were performed, some of them not as rapidly as they might have been, owing to the tardy appearance of some of the Peers, who were at the end of the Hall when the Heralds summoned them the platform to assist in the performance of their respective duties, the Procession set out at eleven o'clock from Westminster Hall to the Abbey in the following order—the Anthem. "*O Lord grant the king a long life*," &c. being sung in parts, in succession with his Majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets, and the beating of arms until the arrival in the Abbey.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The King's Herb-woman, with her six Maids, strewing the way with herbs.

Messenger of the College of Arms, in a Scarlet Cloak with the Arms of the College embroidered on the left shouldier.

The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak.

Two Household Fifes with the Banners of Velvet fringed with Gold and five Household Drummers in Royal Livery, Drum-covers of Crimson Velvet, laced and fringed with Gold.

The Drum-Major, in a rich Livery, and a Crimson Scarf fringed with Gold.

Eight Trumpeters in rich Liveries, Banners of Crimson Damask embroidered and fringed with Gold, to the Silver Trumpets.

Kettle Drums, Drum-covers of Crimson Damask embroidered and fringed with Gold.

Eight Trumpeters in Liveries, as before.

Serjeant Trumpeter with his Mace.

The Knight Marshal attended by his Officers.

The six Clerks in Chancery.

The King's Chaplains having Dignities.

The Sheriffs of London.

The Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Masters in Chancery.

The King's Sergeants at Law.

The King's Ancient Serjeant.

The King's Solicitor-Geneeral.	The King's Attorney-General.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Serjeant of the Vestry of the Chapel Royal.	Serjeant Porter.

Children of the Choir of Westminster, in surplices.

[illegible] Chapel Royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.

Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a scarlet Gown.

Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and with copes.

The Dean of Westminster, in a surplice and rich cope.

Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards.

His Majesty's Band.

Officers attendant on the Knights' Commanders of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights Commanders of Bath, not Peers.

Officers of the Order of the Bath, in their [illegible]ntles, chains, and badges.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (not Peers), in the full Habit of their Order, Caps in their hands.

A Pursuivant of Arms, in his Tabard.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequor.	The Lord Chief Justice of the common Pleas.
The Vice Chancellor.	The Master of the Rolls.

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

The Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

Privy Councillors, not Peers.

Register of the Order of the Garter.

Knights of the Garter (not Peers) in the full Habit and Collar of the Order Copes in their hands.

His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain.	
Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.	Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, bearing the Crimson Bag with the medals.

A Pursuivant of Arms in his Tabard.

Heralds of Scotland and Ireland, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Standard of Hanover, borne by the Earl of Mayo.

Barons, in their Robes of Estate of Crimson Velvet, their Coronets in their hands.

A Herald, in his Tabard and Collar of SS.

The Standard of Ireland, borne by Lord Beresford.	The Standard of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.

The Bishops of England and Ireland, in their Rochets, with their Caps in their hands.

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Standard of England, borne by Lord Hill.

Earls, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Two Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars of SS.

The Union Standard, borne by Earl Harcourt.

Marquisses, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand, attended by an officer of the Jewel-office in a scarlet mantle, with a Crown embroidered on his left shoulder, bearing a cushion, on which are placed the Ruby Ring and the Sword to be girt about the King.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet in his hand.

The Royal Standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.

King of Arms of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. Geo. in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.	Gloucester King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.	Hanover King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.

Dukes, in their Robes of Estate, their Coronets in their hands.

Ulster King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.	Clarenceux King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.	Norroy King of Arms, in his Tabard, Crown in his hand.

The Lord Privy Seal, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.	The Lord President of the Council, in his Robes of Estate, Coronet in his hand.

Archbishop of Ireland.

Archbishop of York, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.

The Lord High Chancellor, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, bearing his Purse, and attended by his Purse-bearer.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his Rochet, Cap in his hand.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

THE REGALIA.

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Marquis of Salisbury.	The Gold Spurs, borne by the Lord Calthorpe.	The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by the Marquis Wellesley.
The third Sword, borne by the Earl of Galloway.	Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle.	The second Sword borne by the Duke of Northumberland.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

Usher of the Green Rod. The Lord Mayor of London, in his Gown, Collar, & Jewel, bearing the City Mace.	The Lord Lyon of Scotland, in his Tabard, carrying his Crown & Sceptre.	Usher of the Garter. Principal King of Arms in his Tabard, bearing his Crown and Sceptre.	White Rod. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his Rod.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his Robes of Estate, his Coronet and his White Staff in his hand.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, in the full habit of the Order of the Garter, carrying, in his right hand, his Baton, as Field Marshal, and in his left, his Cap and Feathers; his Train borne by—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his Robes of Estate, carrying, in his right hand, his Baton, as Field-Marshal, and, in his left, his Train borne by—

His Royal Highniss the Duke of Cambridge, in his Robes of Estate, carrying, in his right hand his Baton, as Field Marshal, and his Coronet in his left; and his Train borne by—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet in his hand, and his Train borne by—

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his Robes of Estate, carrying, in his right hand, his Baton, as Field-Marshal, and his Coronet in his left, and his Train borne by—

The High Constable of Ireland, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand, with his Staff.	The High Constable of Scotland, in his Robes, Coronet in his hand, with his Staff.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

The Deputy Earl Marshal, with his Staff.	The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Dorset.	The Lord High Constable of England, in his Robes, his Coronet, in his hand, with his Staff; attended by a Page carrying his Baton of Field Marshal.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

A Gentleman carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward.

The Sceptre with the Dove, carried by the Duke of Rutland.	St. Edward's Crown, carried by the Lord High Steward, in his Robes.	The Orb, carried by the Duke of Devonshire.
The Patine, borne by the Bishop of Gloucester.	The Bible, borne by the Bishop of Ely.	The Chalice, borne by the Bishop of Chester.

A Gentleman carrying the Coronet of the Lord High Steward.

20 Gentlemen Pensioners, with the Standard Bearer.

THE KING,

Supporter: Lord Bishop of Oxford, for the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.	In the Royal Robes, wearing a cap of estate, adorned with jewels, under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by 16 Barons of the Cinque Ports. His Majesty's Train borne by 8 eldest Sons of Peers, assisted by the Master of the Robes, & followed by the Groom of the Robes.	Supporter: Lord Bishop of Lincoln, for the Lord Bishop of Durham.

20 Gentlemen Pensioners, with the Lieutenant.

When the King quitted the throne to take his place in the procession, his Majesty advanced alone with a firm step, until he reached the first flight of descending steps from the platform. The King there paused for an instant, and looked around as if waiting assistance; a gentleman in a scarlet uniform advanced, and tendered it, when his Majesty, with his right hand leaning upon the shoulder of this gentleman, descended the steps, and when he came upon the area of the Hall his Majesty dismissed the gentleman who had assisted him, and whose name we were unable to learn, and said, in a tone distinctly audible—"I thank you, Sir." The King then advanced beneath the canopy of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and passed beyond it, with his long train of crimson velvet richly embroidered with gold. The bearers of the canopy made no advance to uphold it over the King as he went forth from the Hall. His Majesty walked several yards before it, and stopped in front of the steps leading to the throne, while his pages unfolded and displayed his train. The King, while the pages were so engaged, said twice in an audible tone, "Hold it wider."

His Majesty was followed by the—

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.	Gold Stick of the Life Guards in waiting, in his robes, coronet in his hand.	Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.

Lords of the King's Bedchamber.

The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse.

Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.

Equerries and Pages of Honour.

Aides-de-Camp.

Gentlemen Ushers.

Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.

The Private Solicitors to his Majesty.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

His Majesty's Pages in full state liveries.

His Majesty's Footmen in full state liveries.

Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Yeomen of the Guard.	Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Gentleman Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.	Clerk of the Cheque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.

Yeomen of the Guard closed the procession.

PROCESSION FROM THE HALL TO THE ABBEY.

At 35 minutes before ten, the clangour of the trumpet gave notice that the procession was moving from Westminster Hall; and very soon afterwards, Miss Fellowes, the King's Herb-woman, attended by her six maids, were seen scattering flowers on the blue cloth with which the centre of the platform was carpeted. Miss Fellowes and her maids appeared to have studied their parts very attentively. Ophelia herself could not have dealt out the garden's sweets with finer theatrical effect than the modern Flora displayed. She was dressed in a robe of white satin, and a scarlet mantle hung gracefully from her shoulders. Her attendants were arrayed in "virgin white," their hair being simply but tastefully ornamented with flowers.—While the Procession was moving slowly along the platform towards the Abbey, we had an opportunity of witnessing from the battlements the combined effect of all the circumstances connected with that part of the ceremony below. Being able to command nearly the whole length of the platform, we saw the regal pomp which graced it winding along under the most picturesque aspect that it could possibly present. The solemn order, the variegated costume, and the excessive richness of the several parts of this splendid Procession, conveyed to the mind an idea of all that was brilliant in feudal grandeur, and suberb in chivalry, and was finely set off by the venerable piles of Gothic architecture which commenced and terminated the line of its march. The galleries, too, which covered the fronts of houses in the adjoining streets, being many of them richly decorated, and filled with spectators elegantly dressed, and chiefly females, reminded us of the days of jousts and tournaments, and the grace and liveliness of such fascinating shows. The excitement also which pervaded the whole multitude, and the acclamations which rent the air from innumerable voices, gave a living interest to that ceremonial on which heraldry seemed to have expended all its invention.

But when the eye was carried to some little distance above, groups were seen covering the tops of houses which commanded only a distant view, while the steady brightness of the day threw over the metropolis and surrounding country that air of summer cheerfulness which was so completely in unison with the vivacity of the holiday scene, which we have described. The River formed a noble feature in this view, covered as it was with busy parties and decorated craft, from which the eye that traversed the whole prospect, rested in repose on the woods of Kensington. To view this great city, and its surrounding country, under circumstances of greater and more diversified attractions, would be impossible; and rarely does it happen that such an elaborate exhibition of human grandeur is so aided by accident as to make it doubtful whether it was more brilliant in its design, or auspicious in its execution.

As that part of the Procession in which the Corporation of the City of London were placed approached the Abbey, a loud and continued burst of hissing and hooting was directed against the Recorder (Sir J. Silvestar). Some persons observing Alderman Wood in the procession cheered, and cried "Wood for ever," but this cry was followed by a volley of hisses from a party who had before manifested some displeasure at the approach of the Queen. The Marquis of Londonderry, whose commanding figure attracted general notice, was loudly and repeated cheered as he passed along; the Noble Marquis bowed, and seemed highly gratified at receiving this mark of public attention. But it would be difficult to describe adequately the enthusiasm with which the appearance of his Majesty was hailed by all classes. The Ladies and Gentlemen in the booths stood up, the Gentlemen uncovered (as were the populace who stood between the booths and the platform), and nothing was heard from the many thousands of persons present, but one unanimous expression of esteem and veneration. His Majesty appeared to feel deeply sensible of this mark of devotion and attachment on the part of his people, and expressed his satisfaction by bowing repeatedly to those persons who were more immediately within his view.

The whole Procession had entered the Abbey at a quarter past eleven. Nothing could equal the splendour of the whole scene. The fineness of the day had attracted thousands of beautiful & elegantly dressed females to the numerous boxes and galleries, which had been fitted up in every quarter from which it was possible to obtain a view of the procession; and before four o'clock a great portion of the seats were occupied. Indeed the ladies appeared to have made up their minds to suffer the greatest inconveniences rather than lose an opportunity of witnessing this spendid spectacle; and apparently with a pretty accurate calculation upon their powers of endurance, for in the seats opposite the western gute of the Abbey, the only persons who sunk under the heat of the weather, or the inconvenience of early rising, were two gentlemen, who were removed in a fainting state.

At one o'clock, and while the procession was still in the Abbey, the persons in the booths were not a little amused at observing the progress of the balloon, which had ascended from the Green-park. This took place at a few minutes after three o'clock. The form of the Procession issuing from the Abbey was precisely the same as we have already described, save only that on its return Aldermen wore their hats, the Judges their coifs the Peets their coronets, and his Majesty his Crown. As the Procession proceeded, the Marquis of Londonderry, who walked alone again caught the attention of the spectators, and was greeted with loud cheering and clapping of hands. His Lordship appeared in the highest good humour, and frequently showed his acknowledgements for the compliments thus paid him.—Lord Charles Bentinck, who walked close behind the noble Marquis, amused himself by flinging silver medals among the crowd who stood near the platform, and it was truly laughable to witness the scramble made to catch the lucky coin. The noble Lord did not attempt to throw any of the medals into the boxes from a fear we presume, of injuring some one of the many fair faces which beamed upon him from that quarter. As the canopy approached, every eye was again on the stretch to catch a glimpse of the King, and every hand was uplifted to manifest satisfaction at his presence. His Majesty appeared in good health, but rather fatigued from the length of the ceremony, and the great heat of the day. We omitted to state, that the Recorder, on his re-appearance, was greeted with another volley of hissings and hootings, which the worthy Baronet bore with great apparent good humour. Mr. Alderman Wood was also again saluted with a pretty equal medley of cheers and hisses. The Procession re-entered the Hall at near four o'clock, immediately after which those persons who occupied the seats near the Abbey, immediately withdrew. It was truly gratifying to witness the great order and regularity which prevailed during the whole of the day. There was not, in our view at least, and it was rather an extended one, a single instance of any disturbance or irritation between the constables or soldiers, and the people.

CEREMONIES IN THE ABBEY.

On the arrival of the Procession at the Abbey, the Herb-woman and her maids and the Serjeant Porter, remained at the entrance within the great West door, the drums and trumpets filed off to their gallery over the entrance door. The Choirs of the Chapel Royal and of Westminster immediately proceeded, with his Majesty's Band, to the organ gallery; and, on his Majesty's entering the Abbey, the Choirs commenced singing the Anthem. "I was glad when they said unt to me. We will go into the House of the Lord," &c.

The Peeresses at the same time took their Seats to the right and left of the Coronation Chair.

The Prebendaries, and Dean of Westminster, filed off to the left, about the middle of the nave, and there awaited the King's coming into the church; when they again fell into the procession next before the Kings of Arms, who preceded the Great Officers.

That part of the procession preceding the Knights Commanders of the Bath, Knights Grands Crosses of the said Order, and their Officers, the Clerks of the Privy Councillors, the Register of the Garter, Vice Chamberlain, Controller and Treasurers of his Majesty's Household, and Peers, were then conducted to their seats by the Officers of Arms.

The Prebendaries of Westminster went to their places near the Altar.

The Serjeants at Arms to their places near the Theatre.

The Standards were delivered by the bearers of them to pages at the entrance of the Choir, and resumed and borne in the return.

The Princes of the Blood Royal were conducted to their seats as Peers.

The Prince Leopold to his Royal Box.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports bearing the Canopy, and the Gentlemen Pensioners remained at the entrance of the choir.

The King, ascending the Theatre, passed on the South side of the Throne to his Chair of State on the East side thereof, opposite to the Altars, and after his private devotion (kneeling down upon the faldstool) took his seat, the two Bishops, his supporters, standing on each side, the Noblemen bearing the four Swords on his right hand; the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on his left; the Great Officers of State, the Deputy Earl Marshal, the Dean of Westminster, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, Trainbearers, with Deputy Garter, the Lord Lyon; the Lord Mayor of London, and Black Rod, standing about the King's Chair. At which time the spectacle in the Abbey was in the highest degree imposing and magnificent.

THE RECOGNITION.

Upon the conclusion of the Anthem, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, together with the Lord Chancellor, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and Deputy Earl Marshal, preceded by the Deputy Garter, moved to the East-side of the Theatre, where the Archbishop made the

Recognition, and repeated the same at the South-West, and North side of the Theatre; during which, his Majesty was standing, and turned towards the people, to the side on which the Recognition was made; the people replying to this demand with loud and repeated acclamations of "God save King George the Fourth;" and at the last Recognition, the trumpets sounded and the drums beat.

His Majesty was then seated; and the Bible, the Chalice, and Patina, were carried to, and placed upon, the Altar, by the Bishops who had borne them in the Procession.

The two Officers of the Wardrobe then spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid a cushion of the same for his Majesty to kneel on, at the steps of the Altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury put on his cope, and the Bishops, who were to sing the Litany, were also vested in their copes.

THE OFFERING.

The King, attended by the two Bishops, his supporters, the Dean of Westminster, and the Noblemen bearing the regalia and the four swords, passed to the Altar; where his Majesty, uncovered, and kneeling upon the cushion, made his first offering of a pall or altarcloth of gold; it was delivered by the Lord Chamberlain to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his Lordship to the King, who delivered it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom it was placed on the Altar. The Treasurer of the Household then delivered an ingot of gold, of one pound weight, being the second offering, to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who, having presented the same to the King, his Majesty delivered it to the Archbishop, to be by him put into the oblation. His Majesty continuing to kneel, the prayer "O God who dwellest in the high and holy place," was said by the Archbishop. At the conclusion of this prayer, the King rose, and was conducted to the Chair of State on the South side of the area. The regalia, except the swords, were delivered by the several noblemen who bore the same, to the Archbishop, and by his Grace to the Dean of Westminster, to be laid on the Altar: the noblemen then returned to their places.

THE SERVICE.

The Litany was then read by the Bishops Oxford and St. Asaph, vested in copes, and kneeling at a foot-stool above the steps of the Theatre, on the middle of the east side thereof. Then was read the beginning of the Communion Service, and after it a Sermon by the Archbishop of York.

THE TEXT

on which the Right Reverend Prelate addressed his congregation was taken from 2 Samuel, chap. xxiii, verses 3 and 4.—"The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me, he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God; and he shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain." He began by stating that this text was deserving of the most serious consideration at the hands of the audience he was addressing, not merely on account of its being the declaration of a dying king, but also the inspiration of a divine prophet. He then entered into a dissertation upon the mutual advantages which accrue both to the governor and the governed from good government. He stated that one and the chief point to produce good government was a strict attendance to universal justice on the part of the governor—not merely to justice between man and man, but between nation and nation. The records of history, both ancient and modern, fully proved that monarchs in general applied one code of morality to men, and another to nations. Now, a good ruler ought to apply the same code to both; and unless he did so, the nation which he governed could not be happy. After pointing out the dangers which arose from licentiousneess in the people and tyranny in the monarch, he proceeded to draw the picture of a patriot king, whose sole aim was the good of the people, and who, in seeking to accomplish that good, always withheld his favour from the base and licentious, and exhibited in his own person an example of those virtues which he cherished in others. If a monarch fully accomplished that object, he would not be overpaid for his exertions by the largest revenues, inasmuch as those exertions were calculated to produce the most lasting benefits to his people. England had very recently had a proof of the truth of that assertion; she had seen a religious ruler sit on the throne of her Kings for more than half a century, and she had in consequence been established in strength amidst the wreck of surrounding nations. On the son and successor of that King she now rested her hopes in perfect security; and if the nation might take its experience of the past as a gage of his future conduct, they had good grounds for expecting that their hopes would be confirmed whenever they looked at the manner in which he had conducted himself during the late eventful struggles for the liberties of Europe. The Sovereign who was then about to undergo an important ceremony was not unknown to the cares of his station. When called to the helm of government by the unfortunate illness of father, he found the country in a state of war, which threatened to destroy its very existence. To his steadfastness in a time of peril it was owing, under God, that the war had been brought to a conclusion, glorious in the annals of history, and still more glorious in the moderation of the victor, who, so far from being subdued by ambition in good fortune, had confined himself to the attainment of that which was the best justification of war—a secure and permanent peace. Under a Prince of such wisdom, both in peace & war, they had reason to look forward to all the blessings that were to be derived from a great & glorious policy—they had reason to believe that he would place his glory in the moral integrity of the empire, & that he would in consequence reign in the hearts of a loyal & happy people. The Rev. Prelate concluded his Sermon by calling on the congregation to implore the Almighty to confirm the hopes which they already entertained regarding his present Majesty, to multiply every blessing on his head, and so to direct his counsels to the advancement of true religion, that he might long continue to hold the sceptre of righteousness in peace and security.

During the sermon his Majesty sat in his chair on the south side of the area, opposite the pulpit; his supporters, the Deputy Lord Great Chamlain, and the Noblemen carrying the swords, standing by him; the Archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in a purple velvet chair on the north side of the Alter, Deputy Garter standing near him: the Bishop were on their benches, along the north side of the area, the Dean & Prebendaries of Westminster stood on the south side of area, east of the King's chair, and near the Altar. The published ceremonial stated, that the King would wear his cap of state during the sermon. His Majesty (owing probably to the heat of the weather) forbore to do so.

THE OATH.

The sermon concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury advancing to the King administered the Coronation Oath. The King then arose from his Chair of state, and, attended by his supporters, and the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, went uncovered to the Altar, where, kneeling upon the cushion laid on the steps, and placing his hand on the Holy Gospels, his Majesty took the Oath.

The King returned to his Chair, but as it appeared that he had not affixed his Royal Sign Manual to the Oath, he returned to the Altar and affixed the same, the Lord Chamberlain of the House holding a silver standing for that purpose.

The King then returned again to his Chair, and the following Hymn was sung, the Archbishop reading the first line—"Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire."

THE ANOINTING.

Upon the conclusion of the hymn, the Archbishop read the prayer preparatory to the anointing ("O Lord, Holy Father, who, by anointing with oil, didst of old make and consecrate Kings, Priests, and Prophets," &c.) At the conclusion of this prayer, the choirs sang the anthem, "Zadock the Priest," &c. During this anthem, the King was disrobed of his crimson robes by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who handed them to the Master of the Robes; and his Majesty taking off his cap of state, the Deputy Lord Chamberlain; and the robes and cap were immediately carried into St. Edward's Chapel, the robes by the Grooms of the Robes, the cap by the Officer of the Jewel-office. St. Edward's Chair (covered with cloth gold) having been placed in front of the altar, his Majesty took his seat therein to be anointed; when four knights of the Garter, summoned by the Deputy Garter, held over the King's head a rich pall or cloth of gold, delivered to them by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Dean of Westminister, holding the ampulla containing the consecrated oil, and pouring some into the anointing-spoon, the Archbishop anointed his Majesty on the head & hands, in the form of a cross, pronouncing the words, "Be thy head anointed," &c. "Be thy hands anointed." &c.

The King then kneeling, the Archbishop, standing on the north side of the altar, pronouncing the benediction. The knights of the Garter delivered the pall to the Lord Chamberlain.

THE INVESTING WITH THE SUPERTUNICA.

The Dean of Westminister then received from the officers of the wardrobe, the supertunica of gold, and a girdle of the same for the sword, with which he arrayed the King. His Majesty appeared to suffer dreadfully from fatigue.

THE SPURS.

After this, the Dean took the spurs from the altar, and delivered them to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, touched his Majesty's heels therewith, and returned them to the Dean, by whom they were laid upon the altar.

THE SWORD.

The nobleman who carried the sword of state delivered it to the Lord Chamberlain, and in return received another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet, which his Lordship delivered to the Archbishop, who laid it on the altar, and the said the prayer—"Hear our prayers, O Lord, we beseech thee; and so direct and support thy servant King George, who is now to be girt with this sword."

The Archbishop, assisted by other Bishops, then delivered the sword into the King's right hand, saying—"Receive this kingly sword, &c His Majesty then standing up, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain girded his Majesty with the sword. The King being again seated, the Archbishop repeated, "Remember Him of whom, &c."

OFFERING OF THE SWORD.

The King then rose, ungirded the sword, and went to the altar, where he offered it in the scabbard to the Archbishop, and then retired, to his chair. The sword was then redeemed for an hundred shillings by the nobleman who first received it, who carried it during the remainder of the solemnity.

THE INVESTING WITH THE MANTLE AND ARMIL.

The King then standing was invested with the imperial mantle, a dalmatic robe of cloth of gold, and in like manner with the armil: the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation—"Receive this armil as a token of the divine mercy embracing you on every side."

THE ORB

The King then sat down, and the Archbishop having received the orb from the Dean, delivered it into the King's right hand, saying—"Receive this imperial orb," &c.

THE RING.

The Lord Chamberlain delivered the ruby ring to the Archbishop, which his Grace put on the fourth finger of the King's right hand; the Archbishop saying—"Receive this ring."

The Dean then brought from the altar the two sceptres, with the cross and dove, and delivered them to the Archbishop.

The Lord of the Manor of Workshop presented his Majesty with a pair of gloves, embroidered with the Arms of Howard, which his Majesty put on.

THE SCEPTRE.

The Archbishop then delivered the Sceptre with the Cross into the King's right hand, saying—"Receive the Royal Sceptre, &c.," and then the Sceptre with the Dove into his left hand, saying—"Receive the Rod of Equity, &c."

THE CROWNING.

The Archbishop standing before the Altar, and having St. Edward's Crown before him, took the same his hands, and blessed it with the prayer, "O God, who crownest thy faithful servants with mercy," &c. Then the Archbishop (the Dean of Westminters carrying the Crown) came from the Altar, and placed it upon his Majesty's head. At that moment the trumpets sounded; cannon were fired without, and three cheers were given by the spectators. The anthem, "The King shall rejoice in thy strength" was then sung. As soon as the Crown was upon his Majesty's head, the Peers put on their coronets, and the Bishops their caps.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Dean then taking the Holy Bible from the Altar, delivered it to the Archbishop, who, attended by the rest of the Bishops, presented it to the King, saying—"Our gracious King," &c. The King returned the Bible to the Archbishop, who gave it to the Dean to be by him replaced on the Altar.

The Archbishop then pronouncing the benediction on the Bishop & the Peers answered each benediction with a loud Amen. The Archbishop then turning to the people said—"And the same Lord God Almighty, Grant," &c. The King then kissed the Archbishops and Bishops, who knelt before him. *Te Deum* was sung, during which the King removed to the chair on which he first sat, on the east side of the Throne.

THE INTHRONIZATION.

Te Deum being ended, the King was then inthroned by the Bishops and Peers; and the Archbishop pronounced the exhortation, "Stand firm, and hold fast," &c. amid the loudest acclamations from all parts of the Abbey.

THE HOMAGE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then knelt before the King, and, for himself and the other Lords Spiritual, pronounced the words of Homage, the Bishops kneeling around him, and saying after him. The Archbishop then kissed his Majesty's left cheek, and the rest of the Bishops after him, and retired, Then the Duke of York, ascending the steps of the Throne, and taking off his coronet, prepared to kneel and pronounce the words of Homage, but the King (without permitting the ceremony) raised him and cordially shook him by the hand; and his Majesty observed the same course by all the Royal Dukes.—(*Great applause from the spectators*).

The Dukes and other Peers then did homage in the usual form, the senior of each degree pronouncing the words of Homage, and the rest of the same degree saying after him, and each Peer of the same degree, successively touching his Majesty's Crown, and kissing his Majesty's left cheek, and then retiring.

During this time, the Treasurer of his Majesty's Household threw about the Medals of the Coronation in profusion in the body of the great aisle, and through the seats of the Peers and Peeresses.

During the Homage, the sceptre with the cross were held, on the King's right hand, by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop; and the sceptre with the dove, by the Duke of Rutland.

THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

After the Homage, the two Bishops, who had read the epistle and gospel, received from the altar, by the hands of the Archbishop, the Patina, and the Chalice, which they carried into St. Edward's Chapel, and brought from thence the bread upon the Patina, and the wine in the Chalice. His Majesty then descended from the throne, and went to the altar, where, taking off his crown, he delivered it to the Lord Great Chamberlain to hold. Then Bishops delivered the Patina and Chalice into the King's hand; and his Majesty delivered them to the Archbishop, who reverently placed the same upon the altar, covering them with a fair linen cloth. His Majesty then received the Sacrament: the Archbishop administered the bread, and the Dean of Westminster the cup.

The Choir then sung the last Anthem, "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel," &c.; and, at the conclusion, the trumpets sounded, the drums beat and, amidst the acclamations of the assembly, the King put on his crown, and taking the two sceptres in his hands, again ascended the Throne, and sat there, supported and attended as before, until the conclusion of the pos-communion service and the blessing.

After which his Majesty, attended as before, descended into the area, and passed through the door on the south side of the altar, into St. Edward's Chapel; and the Noblemen who had carried the regalia received them from the Dean of Westminster as they passed by the altar.

The King being come into the chapel, and standing before the altar, delivered the sceptres to the Archbishop, who laid them upon the altar. The rest of the regalia were delivered to the Dean, to be by him laid also on the altar.

The King was disrobed of his royal robe of state, and arrayed in his royal robe of purple velvet, by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Archbishop delivered the sceptre with the cross into his right hand the orb into his left. The Dean delivered the sceptre with the dove to the Nobleman who had before borne it, and who carried it in the returning procession.

As soon as the King had gone into St. Edward's Chapel, the Officer of Arms began to call over and arrange the procession for the return to Westminster Hall; and at the moment when his Majesty came out of the Chapel, the procession moved forward in the following order; except that the Nobleman who, in the former procession, had borne the gold spurs, and St. Edward's Staff, left in St. Edward's Chapel, and the orb and the sceptre with the crosse, borne by his Majesty, walked in their due places, according to their degrees in the Peerage. His Majesty's fatigue from the pressure of so long and complicated a ceremonial was very apparent on his quitting the Abbey. By this time the numbers in the body of the Church had greatly diminished, but his Majesty received from those who remained the loudest expressions of their allegiance. His Majesty, however, though much incumbered with his splendid attire, moved forward with great seeming good humour, and shook hands with the Princess Mary as he left the Abbey.

The appearance of the Abbey during the ceremony of the Coronation was a scene of grandeur of which description can convey but a faint idea. The King was seated on his throne, dressed in a robe of a most splendid and sumptuous description. Around him stood on one side the Bishops with their copes of gold, and robes of black velvet, and close by them the Heralds, with their gorgeous and many coloured vestments. On his right and left were the Peers, with their different coronets on their heads, with their robes of state loosely flowing around them, laden with all the pomp of minever and velvet. Before him stood in front, on the extreme right, the Knights of the Bath, distinguished by the taste, lightness, and elegance of their vesture, and the unbonnetted profusion of their snow-white plumage; and next to them were the Knights of the Garter, all seen in all the splendid paraphernalia of their order. Their gorgeous appearance contrasted well with the elegant simplicity of the blue dress assigned to the Privy Councillors, who were flanked by the heralds & officers at arms. On the King's left there stood in front five officers armed with ponderous golden or gilt maces, and dressed in a most beautiful suit of blue silk and gold. These, were mixed up with various officers of arms, who, by the mingled hue of their habiliments, produced a very noble and picturesque effect. In the rear of these gentlemen the grand mass of persons who had marched in the procession was formed in a close and serried phalanx, the Yeomen of the Guard in their splendid liveries being in the centre of it, and forming, as it were its *petit d'appui*. In short, the *coup d'œil*, which was afforded to the spectator by thus condensing into one small space of all the proudest ornaments of English chivalry, was one of the grandest and most magnificent scenes which we ever expect to see.

STATE OF THE HALL DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE PROCESSION.

As soon as the Procession quitted the Hall, it was followed by the Ambassadors and their suites, the Peeresses, and all those who had tickets of admission to Westminster Abbey. They proceeded though the passages by the House of Lords, and on from thence though the covered way which led from the House of Lords to Poet's-corner. The Hall, which but a few moments before presented one of the grandest spectacles, became now, for a short short time, almost deserted. Those only remained who had not tickets for the Abbey, or whose duties detained them in the Hall. The preparations for the banquet now commenced, and the cloths were soon along the tables at which the Peers, &c. were to dine. There were three tables on each side of the Hall, each table laid for fifty-six persons. The seats were so constructed, that each could accommodate two, a small space being left between each seat. As soon as the cloths were placed, 336 silver plates (the number of those who were expected to sit down in the Hall) were laid on, each plate having two silver spoons placed near it. This was the first part of the preparation. When it was arranged, the officers who had the care of what is termed the Coronation Plate, began to place it on two large side boards placed on the right and left of the Throne. The plate thus exposed was entirely of pure gold. It consisted of several large dishes and vases richly embossed. The centre dish on each side presented a fine bas-relief of the Lord's Supper. Below that on the left, was a large gold tankard, on the side of which was represented, in bas-relief, the story of the Grecian Daughter. All the other vessels were richly embossed with various devices Some of these pieces are of very ancient date, and have graced the Coronation Banquets of several of our Monarchs. A few of them were marked A. R. (*Anna Regina*), and some C. R. (*Carolus Rex*). Immediatly after the arranging of the Coronation Plate, the Royal table, at which were to dine the King, and the several male branches of the Royal Family, was placed opposite the Throne, and in part under the canopy. It was nearly of a triangular shape, the Throne supplying the place of what would have been one of the angles; at two of the sides were six chairs (three at each, for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Gloucester, who sat at the right of the Throne, and the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and the Prince Leopold, who were placed on the left. The table was covered with rich damask cloths, on which were wrought the royal arms and the devices of the several British orders, with their mottos. On these was placed a large oval mirror, having four square pieces projecting at different sides. In the oval centre were the letters "G. R." In the square compartments were placed the rose and white rose, the shamrock, and the thistle. Besides there were four small figures and several stands, all in gold, placed on the table. At that end which fronted the Hall was suspended a very rich flowered white satin drapery, with gold fringe and gold bullion tassels: between the festoons were the stars of the several British orders in gold embroidery. At a little before two o'clock, the waiters commenced laying on the banquet on the tables at both sides of the Hall. The meats served up were all cold, and consisted of fowls, tongues, pies, and a profusion of sweetmeats, conserves, and fruit of every kind. Before the tables were finally arranged (about two o'clock), the candles in the several branches were lit.—There were thirteen chandelies one on each side of the Hall, with sixty large wax lights in each. These consisted of very rich cut glass, with a profusion of drops. Besides these, there were twelve table stands), with eighteen candles in each. These, together with candles placed in in the choir; amounted to nearly 2000 lights exclusive of two branches of Argand suspended at the right and left of the Throne. Such a vast display of artificial light would be calculated to add considerably to the splendour of such a scene if it took place after sunset, but in the broad glare of an unclouded sun, which beamed through every window, any number of lights could not be found a desirable acquisition. On the contrary, they detracted, in our opinion, from its splendour, and certainly from the comfort and convenience of every person in the Hall. To those gentlemen whose seats happened to be placed immediately under the chandeliers, the great increase of temperature—and that was very considerable—was not the only inconvenience; for occasionally large pieces of melted wax fell without discretion of persons, upon all within reach. The very great heat was nowhere more sensible than in the havoc which it made upon the curls of many of the ladies, several of whose heads had lost all traces of the friseur's skill long before the ceremony of the day was concluded. Before the return of the Procession from the Abbey, those ladies & gentlemen who could gain admission from the Hall thither, amused themselves, either by promenading the Hall, or the space outside which was left between the platform and the covered way from the House of Lords to Poets'-corner. In this place many of them were gratified with a sight of the balloon which ascended from the Green Park, and which, viewed even at that distance, presented a very splendid spectacle.

(*Continued in the Additional Sup.*)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supp.)

RETURN OF THE PROCESSION TO THE HALL.

At about twenty minutes to four the gates of the Hall were thrown open to admit the Procession on its return.

Viewed from the upper end of the Hall through the arched way, the appearance of the white plumes of the Knights of the Bath was most magnificent. On their entrance to the hall, the Knights took off their hats, but the Peers continued to wear their coronets. The procession then entered in the following order:—

Messenger of the College of Arms.
High Constable of Westminster.
Fifes and Drums, as before
Drum Major
Kettle Drums
Kights Trumpets
Serjeant Trumpeter
} Who, on their arrival in the Hall, immediately went into the gallery over the triumphal arch.
Serjeant Porter.
Knight Marshal and his Officers.
Six Clerks in Chancery.
King's Chaplains
Sheriffs of London.
Alderman and Recorder of London.
Masters in Chancery.
King's Sergeants at Law.
King's Ancient Sergeant.
King's Solicitor General — King's Attorney General.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Barons of the Exchequer and Justices of both Benches.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer — Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
Vice-Chancellor — Master of the Rolls.
Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland.
Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their caps.
Knights Commanders of the Bath, wearing their caps.
Officers of the Order of the Bath, wearing their caps.
Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, wearing their caps.
A Pursuivant of Arms.
Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.
Privy Councillors.
Registers of the Order of the Garter.
Knight of the Garter, not a Peer, wearing his cap & feathers
His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain.
Comptroller of the Household — Treasurer of the Household.
A Pursuivant of Arms.
Heralds of Scotland and Ireland.
The Standard of Hanover, borne by the Earl of Mayo.
Barons wearing their coronets.
A Herald.
The Standard of Ireland borne by Lord Beresford. — The Standard of Scotland, borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.
Bishops wearing their caps.
Two Heralds.
Viscounts, wearing their coronets.
Two Heralds.
The Standard of England, borne by Lord Hill.
Earls, wearing their coronets.
Two Heralds.
The Union Standard of horse by Earl Harcourt.
Marquisses, wearing their coronets.
The Lord Chamberlain of the Household, wearing his coronet.
The Lord Steward of the Household, wearing his coronet.
The Royal Standard, borne by the Earl of Harrington.
Kings of Arms of the Ionian order of St. Michael & St. George, wearing his crown. — Gloucester King of Arms, wearing his crown. — Hanover King of Arms, wearing his crown
Dukes, wearing their coronets.
Ulster King of Arms, wearing his crown. — Clarenceux King of Arms, wearing his crown. — Norroy King of Arms, wearing his crown.
The Lord Privy Seal, wearing his coronet. — The Lord President of the Council, wearing his coronet.
Archbishops of Ireland, wearing their caps.
Archbishop of York, wearing his cap.
Lord High Chancellor, wearing his coronet, and bearing his purse.
Archbishop of Canterbury, wearing his cap.
Four Sergeants at Arms.
The third sword, borne by the Earl of Galloway, wearing his coronet. — Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle, wearing his coronet. — The second sword borne by the Duke of Northumberland, wearing his coronet.
Usher of the Green Rod. — Usher of the White Rod.
The Lord Mayor of London — The Lord Lyon of Scotland, wearing his crown. — Garter principal King of Arms, wearing his crown. — Black Rod.
The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, wearing his coronet.
His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, wearing his cap and feathers, and his train borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York, wearing his coronet, and his train borne as before.
The High Constable of Ireland. — The High Constable of Scotland, wearing his coronet.
Four Sergeants at Arms.
The Deputy Earl Marshal, wearing his coronet. — The Sword which had been redeemed born naked by the Duke of Devonshire wearing a coronet. — The Lord High Constable, wearing his coronet
The Lord High Steward, wearing his coronet.
The Sceptre with the dove, borne by the Duke of Rutlands wearing his coronet.

THE KING

20 Gentlemen Pensioners with Standard bearer.

The Bishop of Oxford, wearing his cap.

in his robes of purple velvet furred with ermine, and the Crown of state on his head, bearing in his right hand St. Edward's sceptre, with the cross, and in his left the orb with the cross, under his canopy, supported as before, and his train borne as before.

The Bishop of Lincoln, wearing his cap.

20 Gentlemen Pensioners with the Lieutenant.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, wearing his coronet. — Gold Stick of the Life Guards in waiting wearing his coronet. — Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners wearing his coronet.
Lords of the Bedchamber.
The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse.
Grooms of the Bedchamber.
Equerries and Pages of Honour.
Aides-de-Camp.
Gentlemen Ushers.
Physicians. — Surgeons. — Apothecaries.
Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. — Lieut. of the Yeomen of the Guard.
His Majesty's Pages.
His Majesty's Footmen.
Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard. — Yeomen of the Guard. — Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Gentleman Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard. — Clerk of the Cheque to the Gentlemen Pensioners.
Yeomen of the Guard, to close the Procession.

On entering the Hall, the Barons of the Cinque Ports bearing the canopy proceeded with it as far as the steps of the platform, from whence the King ascended to the throne, and from thence retired to his chamber. The Barons of the Cinque Ports then carried away the canopy as their fee.

It is mentioned above that the several orders of Knighthood returned wearing their hats. This was the case until they got to the entrance of Westminster Hall. There all the Knights of the Bath took off their hats, as did some of the Bishops and several other individuals who took part in the procession. There were only two Knights of the Garter who appeared in the full dress of the order. These were his Royal Highness Prince Leopold & the Marquis of Londonderry. The Noble Marquis, as attired in his robes, added very considerably to the splendour of the scene by his graceful and elegant appearance. His Lordship's hat was encircled with a band of diamonds, which had a most brilliant effect. On his Majesty's entrance he was received with loud and continued cheers, the gentlemen waving their hats and the ladies their handkerchiefs: his Majesty seemed to feel sensibly the enthusiasm with which he was greeted, and returned the salutations with repeated bows to the assemblage on both sides as he passed up to the platform. His Majesty was evidently fatigued, but we never saw him appear in better spirits. It would be impossible to convey to our readers, who have not witnessed the procession, an adequate idea of the splendour of the Hall at the moment when the procession had completely passed through the triumphal arch. The rich and gorgeous appearance of the Peers and Knights, relieved by the more light though not less elegant dresses of the ladies, gave a magnificence to the scene, which we believe has never been equalled at the coronation of any sovereign of this country, and we think we might add of any country in Europe. His Majesty did not ascend the throne on his return, but proceeded immediately to his chamber. The peers took their seats at the tables appointed for them, and began to partake of the banquet. During the interval between this and the return of his Majesty, the greater part of the ladies and gentlemen who had previously occupied the galleries retired for refreshments, or descended into the Hall, which they promenaded for a considerable time.

THE BANQUET.

Precisely at twenty minutes past five the Lord Great Chamberlain issued his orders that the centre of the Hall should be cleared. This direction occasioned much confusion, not only because many strangers had been allowed to enter the lower doors for the purpose of surveying the general arrangements, but because those who had tickets for the galleries had descended in considerable numbers to the floor. Lord Gwyder was under the necessity of personally exerting his authority with considerable vehemence, in order to compel the attendants of the Earl Marshal to quit situations intended for persons more immediately connected with the ceremony. A long interval now occurred during which the various officers, and especially the Heralds, made the necessary arrangements for the nobility expected to return with his Majesty. During this pause silence was generally preserved in expectation of the return of his Majesty from his chamber.

The entrance of the King was announced by one of the principal Heralds who was followed into the Hall by the Lord Great Chamberlain and the Dukes of York, Clarence, Cambridge, Sussex, and Gloucester. Prince Leopold had for some time previously been engaged in conversation with some of the foreign Ambassadors.

His Majesty returned in the robes with which he had been invested in the Abbey, wearing also the same crown. In his right hand he carried the sceptre, and in his left the orb, which, on taking his seat on the throne, he delivered to two Peers stationed at his side for the purpose of receiving them.

The first course was then served up. It consisted of 24 gold covers and dishes, carried by as many Gentlemen Pensioners: they were preceded by six attendants on the Clerk Comptroller, by two Clerks of the Kitchen, who received the dishes from the Gentlemen Pensioners, by the Clerk Comptroller, in a velvet gown trimmed with silver lace, by two Clerks and the Secretary of the Board of Green Cloth, by the Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household, and by four Sergeants at Arms with their maces.

Before the dishes were placed upon the table by the two Clerks of the Kitchen, the great doors at the bottom of the Hall were thrown open to the sound of trumpets and clarions, and the Duke of Wellington as Lord High Constable, the Marquis of Anglesea as Lord High Steward, and Lord Howard of Effingham as Deputy Earl Marshal, entered upon the floor on horseback, remaining for some minutes under the archway. The Duke of Wellington was on the left of the King, the Earl Marshal on the right, and the Marquis of Anglesea in the centre. The two former were mounted on beautiful white horses, gorgiously trapped, and the latter on his favourite dun-coloured Arabian, the caparisons of which were equally rich. Each was followed by a groom; and by the head of the horses walked three pages, occasionally soothing the animals by patting their necks. Their excellent temper and the skill with which they were managed, however, rendered this almost needless. The manner in which these noblemen, and especially the Marquis of Anglesea, rode up the avenue formed through the Knights of the Bath, the Knights Commanders and Companions, the Heralds, the Pages, and a vast number of officers, in every variety of uniform, excited general admiration.

While the 24 covers were placed upon the Royal table, these noblemen remained on horseback at the lowest step leading to the throne, and as the Gentlemen Pensioners delivered their dishes they retired backwards between the three horses, and so left the Hall. They were followed by the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesea, and Lord Howard of Effingham, who backed their steeds with great skill down the centre of the hall. The animals were most tractable and gentle, nor did they exhibit the least sign of fear or impatience; but when an attempt was made to applaud the proceeding, the horse of the Earl Marshal then became somewhat alarmed, as in the course of his rehearsals he had not met with any thing like this species of reception: he reared once or twice but was soon pacified by the groom in attendance. As soon as they were beyond the limits of the Hall the doors were closed.

The dishes yet remaining uncovered, the basin and ewer were presented by the Lord Great Chamberlain that his Majesty might wash. He was assisted by the Earls of Abingdon and Verulam, and the Lord of the Manor of Heydon was in attendance with a towel. His Majesty having dipped his fingers in the rose-water, and wiped them, returned the napkin to the gentleman who had performed the service of bearing it.

Grace ought to have been said by the Dean of the Chapel Royal; but some delay took place, we believe, in consequence of his non-appearance. The King called Sir F. Tyrwhitt, Ushes of the Black Rod, to his side, and sent him in search of the Lord Chamberlain, who, however, did not make his appearance. Grace was finally said before the dishes were uncovered: but in so low a tone that it was wholly inaudible.

The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Sussex, sitting on the right hand of the King; and the Dukes of Cambridge and Gloucester, with Prince Leopold, on the left; the Carver and Assistant Carver, the Earls of Denbigh and Chichester, took their stations at the bottom of the table, attended by the Earls of Mount Edgecumbe and Whitworth, who acted as Sewer and Assistant Sewer. The Duke of Devonshire sustained the orb on the left of the throne, and the Duke of Rutland the sceptre with the dove on the right, supported by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, with the ordinary sceptre, and the Peers bearing the four swords. The tureens and dishes were then uncovered, and the carvers proceeded to help his Majesty to some soup, of which he tasted.

THE CHAMPION.

The first course having been removed, the attention of all present was called to the bottom of the hall by a long and cheerfull flourish of trumpets. The great gates were instantly thrown wide open, and the Champion made his appearance under the gothic archway, mounted on his piebald charger. Mr. Dymoke was accompanied on the right by the Duke of Wellington, and on the left by Lord Howard of Effingham; but his polished steel armour, his plumes, and the trappings of his steed, instantly showed the capacity in which he appeared. He was ushered within the limits of the Hall by two trumpeters, with the arms of the Champion on their banners; by the Sergeant Trumpeter, and by two Sergeants at Arms with maces. An Equire in half armour was on each side, the one bearing his lance, and the other his shield or target: the three horsemen were followed by grooms and pages.

The first challenge was given at the entrance of the Hall, the trumpets having sounded thrice: it was read by the Herald attending the Champion, in the following terms:

"If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, son and next heir to our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, the last King deceased, to be right heir to the Imperial Crown of this United Kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed."

After pausing for a few seconds, the Champion drew off his gauntlet, and threw it upon the floor, with a very manly and chivalrous air. As no own appeared to accept the challenge, the Herald took up the glove, and returned it to the Champion. The cavalcade then advanced half way up the Hall, when it again halted, and the trumpets having again sounded, the challenge was read as before, the gauntlet thrown, down, and restored to the challenger. At the foot of the throne the same ceremony was a third time repeated, the Herald reading the challenge at the top of the first flight of steps. We should here remark, that shouts of applause and vociferations of "Long live the King" followed each restoration of the gauntlet to the Champion. His charger was considerably alarmed by the noise, but he seemed to have a complete command over him, and restrained his action within limits suited to the narrow space in which he could be permitted to move.

The knightly appearance and gallant deportment of the Champion obviously gave considerable pleasure to his Majesty, who taking the goblet that was presented to him by the Cup-bearer, drank to the bold challenger with a corresponding air of gaiety. The Champion, on his part, having received the cup, proposed the following toast—"Long live his Majesty King George the Fourth." It would be impossible for us to do justice to the scene which followed; it was the most animated, the most cheering, and indeed the most sublime that we ever witnessed. A loud and involuntary cry of "God bless the King!" escaped at that moment from the Hall—the acclamation was long and loud. Woman, the loveliest and fairest that ever Heaven formed, full of health and beauty, yet bending under the brilliant burden of rich but unnecessary ornaments—it was from this numerous and noble assembly that a burst of applause issued, which seemed as if it would rend the roof of this ancient and magnificent Hall. A thousand plumes waved in glorious pride—a thousand voices swelled the loud acclamation—joy glittered up the countenance of beauty—and the gaze of ardent loyalty beamed around the throne of a Monarch, who at that moment had much reason to feel happy—whose happiness we trust may go on every day increasing, precisely in proportion as he shall labour to advance the prosperity, and to remove the grievances of an oppressed, a patient, and a bleminded people. We should by the way have stated, that on the first entrance of the Champion the greater part of those who stood in the body of the Hall paid their obeisance to the King, by kneeling on one knee. After the Champion repeated his humble duties to his Majesty he departed from the Hall, accompanied by those who entered it with him, taking with him the said Cup and cover as his fee.

PROCLAMATION OF THE STYLES.

Immediately afterwards, Garter, attended by Clarenceux, Norroy, Lyon, Ulster, and the rest of the Kings and Officers of Arms, proclaimed his Majesty's styles in Latin, French, and English, three several times; first upon the uppermost step of the elevated platform; next in the middle of the Hall; and lastly at the bottom of the Hall—the Officers of Arms, before each proclamation, crying "Largesse." After each proclamation, the company shouted "God save the King," and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and fans.

Dinner being concluded, the Lord Mayor and twelve principal Citizens of London, as assistants to the Chief Butler of England, accompanied by the King's Cupbearer and assistant, presented to his Majesty wine in a gold cup; and the King having drank thereof, returned the gold cup to the Lord Mayor as his fee. It was remarked that his Majesty was engaged in conversation with the Lord Chancellor at the time when the Lord Mayor presented himself to perform his service. The King did not how, as usual, as the Lord Mayor ascended the steps nor on receiving the cup was he allowed to kiss the King's hand. The following services were also performed:—

The Mayor of Oxford, with the eight other Burgesses of that city, as assistants to the Lord Mayor and citizens of London, as assistant to the Chief Butler of England in the office of Butler, were conducted to his Majesty, preceded by the King's Cupbearer, and having presented to the King a bowl of wine, received the three maple cups for his fee.

The Lord of the Manor of Lyston, pursuant to his claim, brought up a charger of wafers to his Majesty's table.

The Duke of Atholl, as Lord of the Isle of Man, presented his Majesty with two falcons.

The peers then rose in their seats, and drank good health and a long and happy reign to the King, which was received with three times three by the whole company.

The Lord Chancellor, who sat on the corner of one of the tables, took occasion to observe that the toast ought not only to be received with nine, but with nine times nine. This remark did not produce any renewal of the acclamations.

"Good save the King" followed, sung in fine style by the whole choir, the chorus being swelled by the company, all standing.

The Duke of Norfolk then said, "The King thanks his Peers for drinking his health: he does them the honour to drink their health and that of his good people." His Majesty rose, and bowing three times to various parts of the immense concourse, he drank the health of all present. It was succeeded by long continued shouts from all sides, during which the King resumed his seat on his throne.

Non nobis Domine, having been sung by the Choir, various Peers paid their homage and respects to his Majesty; after which, the King received from the Dukes of Devonshire and Beaufort his Orb and Sceptre, and retired amidst loud and universal expressions of attachment and respect.

The King quited the Hall at a quarter before eight o'clock; afterwards, the company was indiscriminately admitted to partake of such refreshments as remained on the tables of the Peers. The Hall was cleared by nine o'clock. His Majesty afterwards returned to Carlton-House.

CORONATION AMUSEMENTS.

ASCENT OF THE AIR BALLOON.—After the procession had entered the Abbey, the greater part of the populace moved off to the Green Park, in order to witness the ascent of Mr. Green, in a magnificent air balloon prepared for the occasion. At about a quarter past one, the gentleman took his seat in the car, and the ties which held it to the earth being undone, he ascended most beautifully. The place from which he ascended, was an enclosed piece of ground between the Basin and Piccadilly. The aerial voyager continued waving a flag to the people below, so long as he was visible: he descended in safety about half-past one o'clock, in a field of uncut grass at South Mimms, belonging to Mr. Waugh.

HYDE-PARK. The crowd then moved forward to Hyde-park to witness a boat race, which took place a little before two o'clock on the Serpentine river. Four boats started. The river was covered with boats filled with ladies and gentlemen regaling themselves upon the water; and its banks lined by carriages and well-dressed person. But what excited the greatest share of attention from the spectators was a splendid triumphal car drawn by two elephants, one before the other, as large as life, and caparisoned after the Eastern manner, with a young woman, dressed as a slave, seated on the back of each, and officiating to guide the animals with an iron rod. The machine was constructed on a large raft, which was towed by three or four boats, manned with watermen in blue uniform.

THE THEATRES were opened to the public gratis, by command of his Majesty; and were crowded in every part. The Proprietors of the Adelphi Theatre opened their house at their own expence; and the English Opera-House has been since opened to the public at half price admission till Tuesday.

FIREWORKS IN HYDE PARK.—An immense concourse of persons flocked to Hyde Park in the evening, to witness the expected exhibition of fireworks. Upon entering the Park, the appearance of the trees illuminated by variegated and Chinese lamps; a long line of tents lighted up in different fanciful modes; swings in full motion; the appearance of an illuminated stage peeping over a clump of trees near the cascade; together with incessant discharges of very splendid rockets flashing a glaring light upon the solid mass of spectators as far as the eye could reach; but above all, the glimpses caught through the foliage of the trees, of the tastefully illuminated waters of the Serpentine, formed a scene the most picturesque and delightful that can well be conceived. The fireworks, which were displayed at a short distance to the right of the river, were extremely magnificent. They were prepared, we understand, under the management of Sir W. Congreve

ILLUMINATIONS.—An illumination in honour of the Coronation on Thursday evening, took place throughout the metropolis.—There were many brilliant transparencies but it was an illumination of public offices and establishments and of certain individuals, rather than a general illumination.

JULY 20,

THE CORONATION.—Abstract of the Bill of Fare for the Coronation Banquet:—

Hot Dishes.—80 tureens of turtle, 40 of rice, and 40 of vermicelli; 80 dishes of turbot, 40 of trout, 40 of salmon; 80 joints of venison, 40 of roast beef, with three haunches; 40 of mutton and veal; 160 dishes of vegetables, including potatoes, peas, and cauliflowers; 20 sauce boats of butters, 120 butter, 120 mint.

Cold Dishes. 80 of braized ham, 80 savoury pies, 80 dishes of daubed geese, 80 of savoury cakes, 80 pieces of beef braized, 80 dishes of capons braized; 480 side dishes of various sorts, 320 dishes of mounted pastry, 320 of small pastry, 400 of jellies and creams, 80 of butter, 80 of crayfish; 160 of cold roast fowls, 80 dishes of cold house-lamb.

Total Quantities.—7442lbs. of beef, 7133 lbs. of veal, 20,4 lbs. of mutton; 20 quarters of house-lamb, 20 legs of house-lamb, five saddles of lamb; 55 quarters of grass lamb, 160 lambs' sweet-breads, 289 cowheels, 400 calves' feet, 250lbs of suet, 160 geese, 720 pullets and capons 1810 chickens; 520 fowls for stocks (hens), 1780lb. of bacon, 550 lbs. of lard, 912lbs. of butter, 64 hundreds of eggs.

APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1822.

(Continued from the 4th page Paper.)

Bombay Castle, 9th Feb. 1822.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Rules for the guidance of Civil and Military Officers in regard to guards allotted for the security of Jails.

The Governor in Council considering the Magistrate responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners, the modes and hours of inspecting them must rest with him. It must rest with him also to point out what centinels are wanted, but the Military Officer is at liberty to visit and relieve the Guards in whatever manner he thinks proper, or to controul their Military duties in any way he may deem expedient.

The Magistrate, therefore, is not to interfere with the visiting or relief of the guards, it being clearly understood that although the prisoners are under his authority, the guards (after their stations are once pointed out) are under the Military.

In the event of the Military Officer conceiving the safety of the guard to be endangered by their situation, or their fidelity by too easy an intercourse with the prisoners, he is to represent it to the Magistrate for alteration, & ultimately to his superior officer for the consideration of Government. On the other hand though the officer may give what orders he pleases regarding the relief and the discipline of the guard, he is to give none that affect the prisoners or other persons connected with the Jail, without the sanction of the Magistrate.

Bombay Castle, 11th Feb. 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Riach is appointed Assistant Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, and Assistant Surgeon Scott to act for Mr. Riach in that situation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH,
Sect. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH FEBRUARY 1822.

MR. William Henry Wathen to be Persian Translator of the Regulations of Government.

Major Vans Kennedy to be Marhatta and Guzerattee Translator of the Regulations of Government.

15TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. William Simson to be Deputy Secretary in the Office of Country Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The great length of our English and Calcutta extracts has obliged us again to defer the insertion of some communications.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1822.

On Monday afternoon the ship Carron, from Calcutta, anchored in this harbour, having on board the Hon'ble Sir A. Buller, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, his lady and 3 children, passengers. Sir A. Buller landed the following morning between eight and nine o'clock under the salute due to his rank, and proceeded to Government house to breakfast.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday, he took the oaths and his seat on the bench as Recorder of Bombay, the usual salute being fired on the occasion. After the Recorder had taken the oaths, the following gentlemen appointed by the Governor in council to be Aldermen of the Court to supply the late vacancies, were sworn in,—Wm. Page Ashburner, Esq. Thomas Flower, Esq. Benjamin Philipps, Esq. and Robert Wallace, Esq.

The Advocate General then rose and addressed the Mayor, Henry Meriton, Esq. nearly in the following terms.

MR. MAYOR,

The bar & the gentlemen practitioners of this court cannot suffer you to retire from the situation of acting president, without publicly expressing through me their gratitude for your conduct towards them individually, and their sense of the ability, and, I will say emphatically, the acuteness, the impartiality and the intregrity with which you have discharged the duties of that high situation.

The Mayor answered with great feeling, in words as far as our recollection serves us, as follows.

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL AND GENTLEMEN AT THE BAR.

Not expecting to be brought so particularly and so kindly into notice, I am ill prepared to make such return as my feelings would dictate.

You are, gentlemen, all aware, that accident placed me in the honorable situation I have so recently filled; and if I have been successful in discharging the duties I had to perform, it emanated chiefly with yourselves—for the plain and perspicious manner in which the pleadings at the bar have been conducted—the ready and able communications from yourself, Sir—together with the able assistance of my colleagues on the Bench, left but little for me to perform. Nor can I take any merit in the execution of those duties entrusted to my charge, except that of a caution not to go beyond my humble knowledge of the subject, or in any way to wade out of my depth, but zealously and to the best my ability to discharge the trust reposed in me; and it is truly gratifying to find I have not been unsuccessful—a feeling which your kindness on the present occasion assures me of, and which will always be most gratefully remembered.

There is another gratification I most sensibly feel; when I reflect that I leave you in the hands of a gentleman, who will fill the Chair with so much more ability and satisfaction to you than I can possibly have done.

We understand that Sir A. Buller and family will reside at Government house for a few days until the Court House is ready for their reception.

The ship Sarah, Capt. Thacker, was off Cape Comorin on the 24th January, all well; and the passengers much pleased with their Captain. The Milford arrived at Cannanore on 31st ultimo after a fine run of 3½ days. She was expected to sail again on 2d or 3d instant The passengers, we are happy to hear, were improving fast in health.

The Charles Forbes arrived at Macao on the 20th Dec.

On Monday evening last, their excellencies the Governor and the Commander in chief, Lady Colville, and a numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion, honored Jamsetjee Jejeeboy with their presence at his grand nautch, on the wedding of his son.

The magnificence of the apartments prepared for the reception of the company, has rarely been equalled and perhaps never surpassed in Bombay.

The European visitors were not a little delighted to find the splendor of eastern decoration, combined with the ease and gentility of an English drawing room. The amusements provided by Jamsetjee for his guests, evinced the elegance of his taste, while the amenity of of his manners afforded ample proof, that good breeding and politeness are not exclusively the attributes of the inhabitants of the western world.

The native dancing and singing were of the first order, and agreeably diversified by the music of a military band. The refreshments were abundant, and the arrangement of the collation added greatly to the general effect.

We regret extremely, that want of room compels us to omit a minute description of the fairy palace, which has been constructed for the performance of the marriage ceremonies: the *coup d'œil* is grand and striking; and the brilliancy of the *tout-ensemble*, reminds us of some of the fanciful descriptions in the Arabian nights, and that

> "The gorgeous East, with richest hand,
> "Show'rs on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."

The company did not depart till a late hour and were highly gratified with this superb display of Asiatic grandeur.

Our subsequent columns contain an ample detail of the coronation pageant; and also a full report of the trial at Calcutta of Mr. Buckingham, the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, for a libel on the Secretaries to the Supreme Government.

Our commercial relations with China at present wear a very unfavorable aspect, in consequence of some unhappy occurences at Lintin between the country people there and the crew of H. M. frigate Topaze. The following are the particulars of the affair which we have been able to collect.

"The crew of the frigate had been in the habit of going on shore at Lintin for the purposes of washing their clothes and watering the ship. Several skirmishes had occured, but matters appeared to have been amicably settled, the Chinese having consented to be in future on friendly terms with the frigate's crew; & the pacification was ratified by the curious ceremony of their bringing down a large tub of water to the beach, into which each of the high contracting parties spit in token of reconciliation.

After peace had been concluded, the sailors of the frigate were only permitted to go on shore in small parties of a boat's crew at once.

On the 15th Dec. whilst a party was on shore, the Chinese came down in a large body armed with bludgeons, spears and other offensive weapons, and drove down the English party to the beach. The officer on board observing his men in this situation, and not having time to send any party on shore to relieve them, fired two or three guns with grape over their heads directly into the town of Lintin. This prompt and vigorous measure had the effect of causing the dispersion of the Chinese from the beach. The Chinese reported at first that 20 men had been disabled and 4 killed by the frigate's fire; these numbers were however reduced by the 25th to one man killed & 13 wounded. In the scuffle at the beach 14 English sailors were desperately wounded, but the whole were doing well when the last accounts came away." The Chinese authorities have assumed a high tone on this subject; they demand a man of our's to be given up for the one of their's killed. Captain Richardson was at Canton when the affair happened, but joined his ship on the 24th, from whence he informed the Chinese Government he was ready to receive any mission they might choose to send him.

The Chinese Government had stopped all commercial intercourse, and no ships were allowed to depart except those which had previously got their grand Chop. The British factory was prepared to leave Canton in the event of affairs coming to extremities.

We have been most obligingly favored with the following important and curious Chinese Edicts respecting Opium.

Paper sent to the President by HOUQUA.

NOVEMBER 17TH 1821.

Keih, the Magistrate of the Nanhoe district and Wang the Magistrate of the Panyer, (or Whampoa) district issue the following in obedience to order.

We have received an official document from Ching the Poochingsyze, (or Treasurer of the province) which contains the following.

On the 22d of the 10th Moon of the first year of Taou Kwang, I received an official document from *Yuen*, the guardian of the prince, and the Governor General of the two provinces, Kwangtung, and Kwangse, couched in these words.

The hong Merchants have in obedience to order stated to government, that they have found out three vessels, *Heck's* and others, all of whom have Opium on board, which they have brought with them into the port. Opium is a commodity which is produced amongst foreigners, beyond seas, and from thence flows in and poisons China. Often have Imperial Edicts been issued strictly prohibiting it; and I with the Hoppo, have issued severe prohibitions, against it, not two or three times only. I have now found out by enquiry, that the foreign Ships which enter this port still clandestinely smuggle it in, and I have ordered the merchants to their face, to enquire and examine about every vessel, and report the facts to Government. These Merchants have now stated that the country Ships (Capt. Hogg, Packyns, and Coupland) *Heck*, and Pikenshe; and the American Ship *Kappelun*, all have Opium in them, hereby egregiously offending the mandates of the *Celestial Empire*.

In the 20th year of Kea King it was order'd by his Imperial Majesty "That if one vessel brought Opium, that vessel and the whole cargo should be rejected, and her trading interdicted: if all the vessels brought Opium, then they must all have the whole of their cargo rejected, and the Ships expelled from the port. This is on record".

Now as the Ship Heck, (Capt. Hogg Ship Eugenia) and Pekenshe, (Capt. Parkyns Ship Merope) and Kappelun (Capt. Coupland American Ship Emily) have been discoverd to contain Opium, it is right forthwith in reverencial obedience to Imperial orders to reject the whole cargo of these Ships. But of these three Ships some have landed goods and some have not, and some have taken goods on board, and others have not, which is a different case from those Ships just entered the port: and it is proper to distinguish and punish them severely. I have advisedly determined concerning these three Ships which have already landed and sold cotton, putchuck and tin; that the securing Merchant shall calculate accurately the original cost in the respective country to which the ship belongs, and shall out of clemency give one half to the foreigner to whom the commodity belongs, it being only permitted however, to give it in goods, not in money, and an order shall be issued to the *Tapan* * to wait for these goods, till three months after the said Ship leaves the port, when he may put them on board some other ship, and send them home to his own country; he shall not be allowed to put them on board the original ship. The other half of the value (of the landed goods) and the profits which have been made on them, shall be confiscated, and delivered to the Treasury of the Porchingsyze for the use of Government. The goods which have not yet been landed shall all be rejected; and the Opium it shall be the duty of Howqua and the others, to take out of the ship and burn. And let the ships which contained it be expelled from the port, and sent back to their own country within five days. As the goods which Kappelun has taken on board, it is stated that they belong to a foreigner of the "Holland" Nation who has freighted them. I fear there is some clandestine working into each others hands' in this, and order that they shall not be freighted in that ship; but hereby require the Nanhoe Magistrate to put officers over the securing Merchant and make him instantly take them all out of the said ship and store them up, till three months after this ship leaves the port, and then permit them to be put on board some other ship and sent away.

In one word, ordinary goods if smuggled are liable to be confiscated, and how can these three ships which have brought a prohibited commodity, and offended against the mandate of the Celestial Empire, be permitted to escape without severe punishment, to correct the gain scheeming hearts of foreigners. Further the *Celestial Empire* allows a trade of Tea to keep alive those Nations; and the said foreign Merchants clandestinely sell Opium to injure China. Neither celestial principles nor the Royal Law will allow this.

Let the aforesaid three Ships, not only be disallowed trading on this occasion; but moreover it is right to set a mark upon them and for ever disallow their coming to Canton to trade. Let this document be handed to the Treasurer and let him unite with the Judge in instantly requiring the Nanhoe and Whampoa magistrates, to communicate the order to the Hong Merchants, and rigorously impel them to a speedy management of the business, let there not be the least opposition or delay! the existence of which will involve them in serious guilt.

As to all those Merchants who carelessly secure ships that have Opium, by rights they should be broken and their crime punished; but as they have themselves made the disclosure, let them, as an act of clemency be forgiven. Hereafter the foreign ships which shall come into the Port, ought to be secured by the first four Merchants Howqua, Mowqua, Paunkhequa, & Chunqua; they must not throw them off themselves on the under merchants. Those four merchants are opulent and substantial People, and will no doubt out of regard for their own persons and families feel awe and dread.

Let a communication be made to the Offices of the Fooyuen and Hoppo and copies be taken &ca. &ca.

We receiving the above, in obedience thereto issue it to the Hong Merchants and require them in the most rigorous manner to proceed with haste to obey the tenor thereof.

HASTE, HASTE, A SPECIAL EDICT.

TAOU KWANG 1ST YEAR
10th Moon 23d Day.

Second Paper received November 17th 1821.

The Nanhoe and Whampoa Magistrates Keih & Wang have received a letter from the Treasurer, who has received a document from the Viceroy, saying that the Hong Merchants have given information against *Lapshin's* ship, that she contains Opium; but the Merchants have not stated whether she has or not landed or taken on board goods. Let them find out immediately and report the result to government.

TAOU KWANG 1ST YEAR
10th Moon 23d Day.

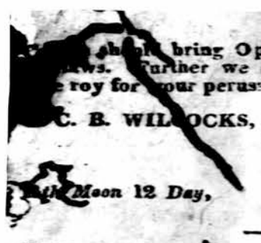
From the Hong Merchants; received Dec. 8th 1821.

CONCERNING OPIUM.

We would state respectfully, that we have now received the following commands from the Vice roy, concerning the case of the Country ships Hogg, Parkyns, and Robinson, viz. That we make a memorandum of the names of these ships, and these Merchants, and for ever prohibit their coming to Canton to trade.

We beg benevolent brother, that you will send a letter to your own country to proclaim this information, and also, that hereafter, no ship coming to

* Tapan is applied both to chiefs of factories and individual supercargoes, but more usually to chiefs



…shall bring Opium in her, in opposition to …laws. Further we send three Edicts from the …roy for your perusal.

C. B. WILLOCKS, Esq.

Signed,

HOWQUA,
MOWQUA,
&c. &c.
&c. &c.

…th Moon 12 Day,

YUEN,

The Viceroy, and Hoppo, to the Hong Merchants.

Consequa reported to Government, that Parkynsship, which brought Cotton, arrived at Whampoa on the 23d of the 5th Moon. That she contained 40 Seamen, 4 great guns, 12 muskets, 20 swords, 200 catties of powder, and 200 balls.

This ship, having been found to smuggle Opium, has been ordered out of the port, and she has in obedience to the order employed a pilot to carry her out of the port, and she is going with the original number of seamen, guns, &c.

On this being laid before me, the Hoppo, I have given the port clearance and have informed the Governor, that he may order the government armed boats, to watch her out beyond the Bogue, and not allow her to linger about on the way.

Let the Hong Merchants make memorandums of the names of these ships and these Merchants; and never to eternity, suffer them to come to Canton to trade.

Taowkwang 1st year 11 moon 9 day.

There is another statement like the above, from Packqua, concerning Cowplands ship, on which the same decision is pronounced.—Dated the 13th day.

Paper, issued by the (vice roy) or Governor of Canton, Yuen. Tagin, which passed through the Treasurer's office, and two local magistrates of Panyu, and Nanhoe, to the Hong Merchants, by whom it was delivered.

Dated December 2d 1821. Received 8th Dec.

We the Panyu, and Nanhoe magistrates, on the 7th of the 11th moon, of the first year of Taowkwang, received an official document from the Poochingsye, saying—

On the 6th of the 11th moon, I received from the governor general of the two kwang provinces (Kwangtung, and Kwangse) the following doument.

The Hong Mercnants have presented a petition from several foreign merchants craving a remission of the penalty inflicted &c.

I (the governor) before issued an order that Hogg's, and other vessels, four in number, should each have half the value of its cargo confiscated to government, agreeably to the usage of the interior, and because that which the foreigners value most is trade, I designed to cause them a loss to punish the lucre scheeming hearts of avaricious foreigners, and to insist a penalty for their smuggling in a contraband commodity to the injury of our people. And I designed to cause all foreign nations to hear it, and to know that not only smuggled Opium could not be sold, but that on account of it correct commodities, would be implicated in a loss, so that next year, those who came to Canton to trade, would not dare to smuggle it, and involve themselves in trouble. I, the governor, intended hereby to arouse a hundred, by the punishment of one, and by one operation of the law to put a stop to any further use for the law.

By no means was it the case that the noble, magnificent, and palace like Celestial Empire needed this petty trifling confiscation.

I now find that these several foreign vessels are embarrassed, and necessitous in an extreme degree, that the Merchants roar out, as under the agonies of a head ache their supplications, and I find that Hogg, and the others the three vesseis brought goods to the amount of two hundred thousand, that the confiscation will require a hundred thousand Taels—And further, it is said these foreigners have partners, and that their whole Capital is but a trifling sum, and also that an order of confiscation was not previously made known to them.

Therefore as the Celestial Empire keeps its bounties on men from remote parts, and unites equally, gracious acts, and stern Majesty—I, the Governor, in humble imitation of the tender kindness of the Great Emperor towards foreigners, now exercise clemency to these persons, on their first offence, and allow that the sentence to confiscate half the value of their cargoes be remitted.

But in the 20th year of Kea king an imperial order was received, saying that if any ship brought Opium, the whole of its cargo should be rejected. This is on record.

Now Hogg's ship, and the other ships have been long in the port, and have sold half of their cargoes, and the imperial order to reject the whole of the cargoes cannot be carried into effect. But if the profits of the already sold part of the cargo be given them, it will be a violation of the imperial order, and the punishment inflicted will be insufficient.

Therefore let the former order given by me concerning the unsold part of the cargo, be carried into force, and the whole of it be rejected, and respecting that which has been delivered let it devolve on the Hong Merchants to calculate justly how much the cost is and how much is profit, and and let them give back the cost to purchase goods with but not allow them to buy Tea, or Rhubarb, nor let them (as was before decided) take away the goods, but have them sent in some other ship, three months after they leave the Port. The profits of the said half shall be delivered to the Provincial Treasurer, and applied to the use of Government. Thus the case will be (to the foreigners) the same whether their goods had been sold, or unsold. And the Imperial order to reject the whole cargo will be complied with.

I, the Governor, have obeyed the Imperial order and have still exercised clemency, on account of this being the first offence of these several ships. Hereafter if the foreign ships of any nation again offend, they cannot crave clemency nor an exemption from confiscation.

I pass this to the Treasurer, that he may unite with the criminal judge, and order the two local magistrates to command the Hong Merchants, to obey speedily and strictly the tenor of this.

And further more, let a strict watch be kept up to prevent any, the least possible quantity of Tea, or Rhubarb being smuggled out of the port.

As to one of these four ships, viz. Coroplands (ship Emily of Baltimore) it contained merely about a thousand Catties of foreign tin, worth scarcely any thing—and it said for the Port charges upwards of one thousand four hundred Taels, from which it appears that the said vessel came for no purpose but to sell Opium.

Infinitely detestable! Rightly did Heaven send down punishment, and cause Francis Terranovia to commit a crime for which he was strangled.—This ship should be punished more severely. Only, as the three ships, Hogg's, and the others, have had clemency extended to them, and the value of their sold Cargoes given back, I shall remit the sentence on all, equally; and shall deal with it as with Hogg's and the others, to inflict a little punishment.

In one word,

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE

permits Tea, Rhubarb &c., to be sold to keep alive the people of the said nations. Those persons who are annually kept alive thereby, are more than Ten thousand times ten thousand-How substantial a favor is this! Yet these foreigners feel no gratitute; nor wish to render a recompense, but smuggle in prohibited opium, which flows and poisons the land.

When this conduct is referred to the heart, it must be disquieted; when referred to reason, it is contrary to it.

In broad day, on earth, there is the Royal Law, In shades after death are gods & demons. These foreign ships pass an immense ocean, go through gales of wind, boisterous seas, & unknown dangers entirely preserved by the condescending protection *of the celestial gods.*—

And therefore, they should hereafter rouse themselves to zealous reflection, to bitter repentance & to reformation, and alter their inhuman, unreasonable conduct. Then will the winds be fair, & the waves stilled, and they will for ever receive the gracious bounty of

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Let the Hong Merchants in obedience to this edict carefully and minutely inculcate its contents to all foreign Ships going away to their own countries and to all supra cargoes requiring them to know & understand it.—

I the Pooching sye having received (from the Governor) the above quoted document transfer it to the local magistrate to carry it into effect.—

We the local magistrates, having received the above quoted commands, hereby order the Hong merchants to carry the same into effect without delay.—

Disobedience will involve guilt, & heavy consequence——Hasten——Hasten!

TOWKWANG 1st YEAR
11th Moon 8th day.

Yuen, the Governor General of Canton &c., to the Hong Merchants &c.,

The Custom House at the Bogue fort has reported the arrival of an American Merchant, Brevoort's ship, containing Quicksilver and other goods.

It is proper to hasten to issue an order to the head Merchant, * to take the direction of the Securing merchant, and the other merchants, to examine into the case, and become sureties.

As soon as this order reaches the Head merchant, let him take, under his direction, the Hong merchant who has secured Brevort's foreign ship, and both of them repair on board the said ship, to examine it fully—or search it. If no Hong merchant has yet become security, the Head Merchant is hereby ordered to go and search; and if the said ship has brought Opium let him report to me the fact, that I may, in obedience to the Imperial Commands, order her away again. If she has no Opium, then let the Securing Merchant give a bond to Government, being Surety to that effect, and also cause the foreign Merchant to give a true Bond, to the same effect, and let these be presented to me, the Governor, and Copies be given to Hoppo's office, to remain on record. It is necessary that the Hong merchants, on receiving this order, go immediately to search, without the least delay, lest the foreigners, being in the Port many days, again smuggle Opium. In one word, if the Hong merchants, with really true hearts, deeply hate the foreigners smuggling Opium, and have the same resolution and detestation as the mandareens, & people of China, they will undoubtedly on receiving from me, the Gov. this order, delight to exert both mind, & body, to carry the same into speedy effect sincerely & truly, and not like other security merchants in beyond days. If they keep the shade before their eyes, and look at this subject, or feel a dislike to act, to avoid the trouble of stepping over the pitcher; or if they lend their months to make pretext to excuse themselves; and begin by showing a defect of spirit, it will be a proof that they are in the habit of facitating and conniving at smuggling! and will be the means of discriminating whether they are actuated by public or selfish feelings; whether their conduct be meritorious or criminal.

CONSIDER THIS! KNOW THIS!
A SPECIAL ORDER.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following outline of the commercial news from letters per Glenelg &c.

Extracts letters from Canton 26th Dec. 1821.

"The trade of the Company is now stopped on account of the affair at Lintin. The Hong Merchants yesterday took the very unusual step, under orders from the Viceroy, of proceeding to Whampoa to deliver a chop on board of each of the ships, explaining the causes of the stoppage, and containing it is said, much offensive matter."

"The outside Merchants are now prevented from trading with us, which has been so long done by connivance, foreign property in their possession has been seized, and they ordered the seizure of China goods in the factory of an American Resident, because they were not purchased from a Hong Merchant."

This, and the limiting the security merchants to four, will have a ruinous effect, it is already felt in the article of Cotton, which will not realize 6 tales even at a long credit of 6 months, and there seems little prospect of amendment, the stock in hand being so immence (150,000 bales) & the losses sustained by the holders, aided with the bad appearance of every thing at present, will deter purchasers from again embarking in it. What the result of these unfortunate circumstances will be, it is impossible to foresee.

* If does not appear whether Howqua alone, or the four seniors are meant.

The stock of Opium at Whampoa is about 1000 chests, 600 Malwa, 400 Bengal. The heavy premium 600 tales given to every informer for a single chest, by the Hong Merchants, has increased the alarm occasioned by former occurrences, the nominal price of Malwa is 1200 Spanish dollars.

The supercargoes opened the Treasury on the 14th to receive cash for bills on the Court of Directors at 4s. 8d. per dollar at 12 months' sight and 5s. per dollar at 730 days' sight, an immense sum (a million of dollars) has been paid in on terms so unexpectedly favourable. If they had but declared their intention sooner their treasury would have been filled at a lower rate of exchange, and it would have made an incalculable difference in the market prices of the season, every article at all likely to answer in England having been bought up at high prices, for want of other means of taking home funds."

We are informed that a tale 5 mace had been offered for the Cotton of the Charles Forbes, and had been refused.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign T. B. Jervis, Engineers; Lieutenant George Y adell, Artillery; Lieutenant H. Tesdale, 2d Battalion Grenadier Regiment; Lieut. C. R. W. Jones, 1s | 8th Regiment; Major Dickson, Bengal Cavalry; Cornet Lewis H. M. 17th Dragoons; Lieut. T. E. G. Morris, 2d | 12th Regt.; Lieut. H. Hardie, Artillery; Major J. Salter, 1st | 8th Regt.; Lieut. R. Sevinton, H. M. 17th foot.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign G. W. Ogkes, 2d | 7th Regiment; Superintending Surgeon Eckford; Lieut. D. H. Shaw, Baroda Residency Escort; Lieut. Meldrum, 2d | 5th; Capt. G. S. Wilson; Capt. George Arden, 2d | 4th Regt.; Ensign Hounsor, 2d | 2d Regiment; Lieut. Hobson, B. E. Regt.; Lieut. S. B. Homer, 2d | 7th Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle

AND

NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 10th Ship Caroline, Capt. Thomas Crawford, from China the 18th December 1821 Singapore and Tellicherry.

Do. Ship Glenelg, Capt. John Gover, from China the 29th Dec. 1821 Singapore, 8th January 1822.

11th Ship Royal Charlotte, Capt. Wm. Howell, from China 25th Dec. 1821.

Do. Ship Cumbrian, Capt. H. R. Weddell, from China 17th November and Manilla 20th December Touched at Sincapore, Mallacca and Penang.

Do. Ship Carron, Capt. Thomas McCarthy, from Calcutta the 11th January and arrived at Columbo 22d and left on the 25th.

12th Brig Eliza, Commander J. Desmier, from Cochin 29th December.

Do. Brig Pigeon, Commander Thomas Skine, from Kishma, the 29th January 1822.

Passengers per Caroline.

E. Holland. Esq. B. C. S., Mr. M. A. Almeida.

Passengers per Glenelg.

Major Bentley, W. Jardine, Esq.

Passengers per Royal Charlotte.

Reverend W. Hadow.

Passengers per Cumbrian.

Lieut. and Mrs. Watson H. C. Marine, Captain Morris C. S.

Passengers per Carron.

Sir A. and Lady Buller, Miss Welland, 3 Miss Bullers.

Passenger per Brig Pigeon.

Lieut. T. E. G. Morris.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 9th Ship Lord Minto Nacquda Shake Hussen, to Mocka.

10th Ship Dunvegan Castle, Capt. D. Campbell, to Madras and Calcutta.

12th Brig George the Fourth, Commander P. Barbet, to Columbo.

14th H. C. Cruiser Aurora, Lieut. R. E. Goodridge to Persian Gulph.

Passengers by Lord Minto.

Mrs. Hutchinson and two children.

Passengers by Dunvegan Castle.

Colonel Scott, Capt. Sheriff, Reverend Mr. Steward.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 26th, Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist, from Calcutta 10th and Penang 15th Jan.

Do. H. M. Brig Wizard, Lieutenant Greville, from Calcutta

29th Cutter Gertruyda, N. Birsay returned from Ennore 26th, January.

January 30th H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain P. Blackwood, from Penang.

Do. H. M. Brig Satellite, Captain R. Gore, from Penang.

DEPARTURES.—January 25th, Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, for Covelong and Calcutta.

26th, Brig Fairy, Syrang T. Nardapha, for Vizagapatam and Ganjam.

29th, Ship Cornwall, W. Richardson, for Ceylon and Bombay.

January 29th, H. M. Brig Wizard, Lieutenant Grenville, on a Cruize.

31st Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt, for the Malabar Coast.

Do. Ship Orient, P. Wallace, for England.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Leander, Captain Gore.
H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain P. Blackwood.
H. M. Brig Satellite, Captain R. Gore.
Ship Britannia, W. Snoball.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship Forbes, R. Roe.
Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig Catherine A. B. Benoist.
Cutter Gertruyda, N. Birsay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 19th Madras G. Weltden, from Falmouth Aug. 5.

29th Wellington G. Maxwell, from Batavia Dec. 1.

20th La Delphine J. Herault, from Nantz Sept. 5.

Jan. 22d Harriet E Studd, from Bombay Nov. 27.

Jan. 23d Emile M. Queren, from Monat Aug. 12.

Jan. 25th George J. Poulson, from Colombo Dec. 22.

List of Passengers per Ship Madras, Capt. George Weltden, from Falmouth the 5th of Aug. and the Cape of Good Hope the 2d of Nov.

From London.—Mrs. Jesse Cathro, Miss K. Sandby, and Lieutenant A. Davidson, of the Bengal Native Infantry. *From the Cape of Good Hope.*—Mrs. Lambert and 2 Children, and Mr. W. Lambert, Civil Service.—The Madras left the Ships Resource, and Bombay Trader, at the Cape.

Passengers per Wellington, from Batavia to Calcutta.—Lauritz Milo, Esq. Merchant, Masters W. J. and B. Kearsley.

The Wellington, on the 12th of December, in latitude 2° 50' S. and longitude 90° 30' E. spoke the H. C. Ship Vansittart, from Bombay, bound to Batavia and China.

Passengers per Harriet, from Bombay to Calcutta.—Messrs. W. Hall, and C. Jamieson, Surgeons; Mr. J. H. Little, Civil Service, Lieutenants G. Mainwaring, and T. Price.

Passengers per George, from Quilon to Calcutta.—Miss C. Grice, and Capt. C. F. Grice, H. C. B. Marine.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 18th Melek-ul-Bhur Rosail, for Juddah.

18th Fyze-ul-Rohbany Hussein Gholam, for Muscat.

18th Morning Star F. Mouat, for Madras.

23d Flora J. Sherriff for Bombay.

24th Titus M. Auverny, for Bordeaux.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On Wednesday the 13th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, James Bruce, second son of George Simson, Esq. of Stillwood Park Berks &c., to Harriett daughter of the late George Warden, Esq. of Richmond, Surry.

On Thursday the 14th Inst. Mr. John Rutherford, Commander of the Ship Marchioness of Hastings to Miss Melina Davis.

On Thursday the 14th Inst. at St. Thomas's Church Mr. John Burton, of the Audit Department, to Mrs. Rozario Rose, relict of the late Mr. Rose, of the Military Service of this Establishment.

DEATHS.—At Port Louis Ile of France, on the 14th of October 1821, from the effects of a wound, received on the head in the Battle of Bon Boo Alli Captain Thomas Guise Stewart, of the 1st | 7th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

At Kirkbythesse, near Appleby, Westmoreland, on the 5th July 1821, aged 87, Hannah relict of the late Thos. Crosby, Esq. of that place, and Sister of the late Major General John Bellasis of the Bombay Establishment.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 24th Jan. Mr. Geo. Cortnell to Miss Catherine Price.

At Cuddalore, on the 28th January, Capt. John Wilson, Barrack-master and Post-master of Bangalore, to Jane Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieut. Tulk, 7th N. I.

DEATHS.—At Allepey, on the 18th Dec. the Lady of Captain Robert Gordon, of the Bombay Eng. of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 12th January the Lady of W. P. Birmingham, Esq. Asst. Surg. H. M. 89th of a Daughter.

On the 21st Jan. at Quilon, the wife of Capt. C. Swanston, Paymaster of that Station, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Chittledroog, on 22d Jan. Lieut. and Adj. S. W. Fox, of the 2d Bat. 14th Regt. N. I.

On the 24th Jan. in the 21st year of her age, Sophia, wife of Mr. A. La Fontaine.

At Samulcottah, on the 9th Jan. in the 28th year of his age, Lieut. Alexander Macdonald, 1st Bat. 21st N. I.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 17th January, Captain H. W. Wilkinson, Fort Adjutant at Fort William, to Miss Holloway.

On the 19th January Mr. James Grenough, to Miss Elizabeth Horner,

BIRTHS.—On the 15th January, Mrs. James Jacobs, of a daughter.

On the 18th January, Mrs. Paul D'Mello, of a son.

On the 20th January, the Lady of Jonstham Elliot, Esq. of a son.

On the 29th December Mrs. Seymour, of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 20th December, the lady of Captains Penegaine David, 24th N. I. of a son.

At Buxar, on the 18th December, the lady of T. E. Baker Esq. of a son.

At Mhow in Malwah on the 23d December, 1821. the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant R. S. Anstruther, 6th Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 16 per cent prem.
New Loan 10 "

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. E. Russell, to be Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Æ. R. M'Donell, to be Third Member of do.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 25th January, 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Major General R. Sewell to command the Troops in the Centre Division.

Major General Ross Lang to command the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

By order of the Honorable Governor in Council.

E. WOOD,
CHIEF SECRETARY.

The following Vessels anchored in the Roads since our last publication.

Brig Catherine, Mr. Benoist, commander, from Calcutta the 10th and Pilot the 15th January.

Passengers: Mr. R. Arson, Mr. L. L. Rousseau, two Boys and two Girls.

H. M. Brig Wizard, Lieut. Greville, also from Calcutta.

Passenger: Capt. Douglas, Artillery.

Madras Gaz. Jan. 30.

Private Letters from Pondicherry received yesterday state, that serious disturbances had broken out at Karical originating in disputes between the Mussulmen and the Malabars about the difference of religious opinions. It appears that the former had attacked Monsieur Ciarrissean under a supposition that he would countenance a Malabar festival to be held this day. The Governor of Pondicherry immediately on receipt of the above intelligence despatched a detachment of Sepoys under the command of confidential Officers to quell the Mutineers, who, report says had already killed and wounded several of the Authorities at Karicall. We are promised authentic details of this occurrence, which we shall lose no time in laying before our readers.

Mad. Gaz. Jan. 2d.

The Flag Ship is expected to sail for Trincomalie, before the close of the week.

Recent accounts from the Eastward seem to confirm former reports that some of the principal persons entrusted by the Sultan of Palembang to assist in the defence of that place had acted treacherously; without which it is considered the Dutch would not have been able to have effected the object of the expedition—one account corroborating former reports states that "the Raja of Jambi had promised to support the Sultan, and at the last attack had the command of certain principal batteries, which commanded the passage of the River—he is stated to have been bought off—but being under engagements to the Sultan to have had a difficult game to play.

"However, on the grand assault being made on his battery, he fired on the Dutch with blank cartridges, and they of course got into the Jambi Raja's Batteries, and from that they were enabled to drive the Palembangese into their Town. Here the Sultan still continued to resist them, and set fire to a great part of the Town, which is said to have given his people so much umbrage that they went over almost to a man to the Dutch. The Sultan still defended himself with 500 Malays in a little Fort; but he was eventually obliged to conclude a treaty with the enemy, by which he was compelled to resign the Government to his younger Brother, (who accompanied De Koek's army, and is the same person we set up in 1812) and go himself to Batavia They shipped him off to Batavia as fast as possible, and on his arrival there, the Baron refused to see him or have any communication with him, and he was placed under the surveillance of a European guard."

"The last account from Batavia state, that he had been condemned by Hoog Made to be banished to the Island of Banda, and only a small sum assigned for his subsistence—and that the Raja of Jambi had not profited by his treachery. The Dutch it is stated are to have the entire monopoly of the trade of the Port, to establish their own Custom House, to collect all duties, and to build a Fort at Palembag—"for which the Sultan is to furnish them with all the Purkakas- In short little else than the title of Sultan is left him, with such resources as are derivable from the interior, which are small indeed."

"On the new Sultan's return, he was not able to find a place to lie in, and is now occupying a temporary shed in the jungle, until a mansion for him can be completed Col. Keir has been sent over as Resident."

Great expectations of beneficial and profitable results appear to have been entertained from a commercial intercourse with Siam—and Dr. Crawford after visiting other places to the Eastward had proceeded it appears to that Kingdom—bnt at a most inauspicious time, for opening a friendly intercourse—as his Siamese Majesty seem to be not a little incensed at our having afforded shelter to the unfortunate King of Queda, and some accounts state that Dr. Crawford was likely to be detained by the Siamese, until the fugitive King shall be given up for his enemies to wreak their vegeance upon—an event however by no means likely to take place; and his Siamese Majesty may think it prudent not to detain Dr. Crawford.

[*Govt. Gaz. Jan.* 31. 1822

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Capt. C. Cracroft, 22d N. I.; Capt. R. S. Douglas, Royal Artillery: Revd. J. Wright, Military Chaplain: Lieutenant and Assistant Eng. W. H. Bulter, 45th Regt.; Lieutenant J. B. Paget, Mad. Eur. Regt; Ensign E. R. Butler, Royal Scots.

DEPARTURES.—Major General T. Browne Lieut. Colonel D. C. Kenny, M. E. R.; Revd. Mr. Smyth, Chaplain; Lieut. C. Crawley 2d Bat. 2d N. I.; Lieutenant Bagshaw, 89th Regt.; Cornet P. Risdon, 8th Light Cavalry Assistant Surgeon R. Alexander, Gentoor.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1822.—[—SELL.

Rs. As. Prem.		Rs. AN. Prem
1819 & 1820 19 8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation.	18 12
14 14	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	14 8
18 8	Loans 1813 to 1817.	18 0

The only arrival from England since our last in the Madras, Captain Weltden, which left Falmouth on the 5th of August. From France, however, a vessel, La Delphine, has arrived, having sailed from Nantz on the 5th of September, but we are not aware that any intelligence either important or new has been received by this opportunity. Yesterday's report mentioned another ship from France the 12th of August.

Govt. Gaz. Jan. 24th.

SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1822.

THE UNITED SECRETARIES
versus
BUCKINGHAM,

BEFORE THE HON. SIR F. MACNAGHTEN, KNT. AND A COMMON JURY.

COUNSEL FOR THE PROSECUTION.
ROBERT SPANKIE, Esq. *Advocate General.*
GEO. MONEY, Esq. *Company's Standing Counsel.*

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENDANT.
ROBERT CUTLAR FERGUSSON, Esq
JAMES WEIR HOGG, Esq.

W. HUNTER SMOULT, Esq. *Attorney for the Prosecution.*
BENJAMIN COMBERBACH, Esq. *Attorney for the Deft.*

It being generally known that this case was to come on for Trial to-day, the Court was crowded at an early hour, by persons of all descriptions, including many Gentlemen filling the highest offices in the Civil and Military Service of the Government, with Merchants and Natives of respectability, whose interest in the issue seemed only inferior to that of the European Community. The best means within our power were employed to obtain a full and accurate Report of what occurred; but those who were present will necessarily observe many defects; though to those who were not among the auditors, we shall endeavour to convey as faithful an account of what passed in Court, as the Notes of our Reporter and the assistance of memory will admit.

About ten o'Clock the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghthen took his seat on the Bench, and the form of opening the Court being gone through, the following Gentlemen were impannelled on the Jury:—

WILLIAM HENRY PAYNE, FOREMAN.

George Poole,	James Hunter,
John Buckland,	Samuel Geo. Hutteman,
William Brown,	Samuel Wood,
James Draper,	William Godfrey Smith,
Benjamin Lamb Jenkins,	Richard John Edwards
William Sandell.	

Mr. Money opened the proceedings, by stating the contents of the Indictment to the Jury, accompanying it with a few explanatory observations; he said he would state the Libel without the inuendos, as it appeared in the papers, which would occupy less time.

On Sir Francis Macnaghten asking what the Libel was, it was stated by the Advocate General to be comprehended (in the Journal of the 25th of October) between the words "Most certainly I do not mean the slightest attack on the Governor General," &c. and the end of the Letter signed "SAM SOBERSIDES."

Mr. Money read the passage in question as follows:—

"Most certainly I do not mean the slightest attack (as it has been kindly insinuated I do) upon the Government, or its much respected Chief. There is not a man in India more deeply penetrated than I am with a sense of his many great and good qualities, not one who will be more ready to stand forward and join in praise of them under any political changes which can be contemplated; and this not out of a feeling of gratitude, for he never did any thing for me; nor of expectation, for I have nothing to expect of him; nor of fear, as I have written nothing I am ashamed of, nor that I would scruple to avow to him, if he only was to judge me for it. I also declare with the utmost sincerity that to attack, injure, or underrate the Government, is and has been foreign to my thoughts; that I am known personally to all its members; and that I have a very great respect for them individually. But I think it no ways inconsistent with my respect for them, one and all, to call, as far as an humble individual can hope to do, the public attention to any matter of abuse, inconvenience or subject of complaint, which it is always in the power of the Public to redress or get redressed; and if I saw things going on wrong in the family of my own father, I would cry out and expose them to him. But if no wrongs are to be redressed, or suggested improvements listened to, except those which go through Secretaries and Public Officers to the Government, none will be redressed or listened to but those whom they favour; and the influence of their favour (as that of their displeasure) extends further than the Government can be aware of; some striking examples of which will soon be brought to their notice, by your fearless Correspondent—

SAM SOBERSIDES."

This (said he) Gentlemen of the Jury, is the Libel.

Mr. Money concluded by stating that the Indictment also contained counts charging the Defendant with maliciously libelling the prosecutors as individuals and Secretaries to Government.

On a question from Sir Francis Macnaghten,

The Advocate General stated that the Indictment consisted of 10 counts, charging other degrees of the same offence against the several persons implicated, and then proceeded to argue the Case in support of the indictment.

The attendance which this Cause had attracted, showed the interest with which it was viewed, and he had no doubt that all who were then present would be amply satisfied with the Verdict that should that day be given. He was not one of those who objected to all discussion on the conduct of public men, because he knew that persons whose actions are open to the inspection of the Public have an additional motive to conduct themselves well, knowing that the public eye is upon them. This he admitted as a general principle; but before entering into a particular examination of the case before them, he would state that he thought it was not the duty of a public Prosecutor to come before a Jury as it were to extort a Verdict from them, or to strive by every possible means to procure a decison favourable to his case although it might be contrary to the duties of Jurors. He did not do so, and he was sure that the Government of this Country was only anxious that all parties should have a fair Trial. He also required nothing from them which they ever after would be ashamed of having done, or that would cause in them the least feeling of remorse at any future period; he only asked such a Verdict of the Jury as they could reflect on with satisfaction to themselves at their dying hour. What they had to judge of was whether the individual put on his trial was or was not guilty of the offence charged against him; whether or not he had been guilty of the offence charged against him; whether or not he had been guilty of an unwarrantable attack on the character of the Gentlemen in question; Gentlemen, whose characters they were equally bound in duty to themselves and to the Public to protect, as they were to protect the rights of the Defendant or the Liberty of the Press. Mr. Buckingham was charged with being, as they knew, the writer, printer, and publisher, of a malicious Libel on these Secretaries to Government, and as Servants of Government, on the Government itself; for to say that Government allowed such things in their Servants was a Libel on Government. It would no doubt be said that Mr. Buckingham was not the author of this Libel; but that was a matter with which the Jury had nothing to do. It might form a ground for asking afterwards a mitigation of punishment. But even allowing he was not the author; and although he who writes, furnishes that which is the subject of prosecution, and is equally culpable with the publisher, yet that would be of comparatively no detriment to either individuals, or society at large, without the asssistance of the latter. It was perfectly indifferent to the Jury and to the world whether he is both writer and publisher, or simply the publisher. The person who publishes an attack on the character of an individual is equally guilty of committing an injury against him, whether he be the author of the composition or not. There may be several degrees of guilt in the different individuals engaged about a publication, but all the persons who are the cause of sending it forth to the world are jointly guilty. Some of them may be comparatively innocent, as for instance, the publisher who may not have been aware of the tendency of the composition, but notwithstanding this, the person aggrieved has only to look to him for redress.

There would be no difficulty in proving that the Defendant either printed or published, or caused the letter in question to be printed and published; for it was well enough understood that the act of the agent attaches to the principal; and that if Mr. Buckingham had this letter printed by his order, he was equally guilty, as if he had done it all with his own hand. As a proof of this, he mentioned the case of Johnson, were a Bookseller was convicted for a Libel, written by Gilbert Wakefield, although he had ordered it not to be sold in his shop. It appeared to be a hard case, but such was the Law.

Gentlemen of the Jury (said the Advocate General), as to your rights as Jurymen, you are judges of the law as well as of the fact: of this there is no doubt. It is for you to decide not only whether or not the Defendant is the publisher of the Paper in question, but also whether or not the matter so published is a Libel; you are to find generally a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

I will now address a few words to you regarding the Liberty of the Press, about which you will no doubt hear a great deal on this occasion. But, Gentlemen, remember that this Liberty amounts not to writing whatever you please with impunity, which would be an abuse of the very name of Liberty; it would be licentiousness. The Liberty of the Press consists in being allowed to publish whatever you will, under the heavy responsibility of being amenable for it to the laws of your country; you are not tied down by any preliminary restraint. The Liberty of the Press is like the liberty of walking about; you have this liberty as Voltaire has described it in "Candide." A person may walk east as well as west; but the recruit abused this liberty of walking when he walked away from his Regiment, which he then found was desertion. A man has a right to walk as much as he pleases; but in doing so he must not commit trespasses; he may take a staff in his hand, but must not cudgel those he meets. So it is with the Liberty of the Press. A person must take care in using it not to hurt any man's character; for that the law is equally bound to protect, as his life or property. A man must exercise that liberty like any other, subject to the limitations that it has been found necessary to impose upon it. This, Gentlemen, is the plain, rational, common-sense view of the Liberty of the Press. When the manner in which such a Liberty has been excercised comes to be a question in a Court of Law, it is to be considered whether it has been contrary to the rights of any other persons, or injurious to them. The Liberty of the Press could not mean that men were to have a right to assail their neighbour's character, to irritate the public mind, or to disturb the Government.

It is for the Jury to judge when a question concerning the Liberty of the Press is brought before them, whether or not the matter in question is injurious, not only to any individuals, but also to the public peace. A publisher must take care, when he points out supposed abuses, not to do it in such a manner as to irritate men's minds. When he comments on public affairs he must take care not to libel the character of the Public Officers as connected with them, for the situation of public men is sufficiently arduous in itself; they have a heavy responsibility resting upon them; all official persons are responsible to the Government which employs them, for every thing that is committed to them; and on their conduct in a great measure depends that of the Government itself. If you do accuse them, do it warily; but why address yourself on such a subject to the Public? Why not represent any misconduct of Officers to the Government itself? And I here say with confidence, that to no Government on earth may you make any representation whatever with greater assurance of your being attended to. If guilty of any abuse they are amenable to this Court for their conduct; and the Liberty of the Press therefore could never be intended to enable men to attack their personal character. Discuss any thing you will; touch public affairs, but do so with discretion. Public Officers enjoy no privilege which prevents their conduct from being discussed as well as that of any other man, or body of men, but do so in discretion and moderation.

In deciding on the present publication, then, it was for the Jury to consider if what the Defendant had now done was injurious to any one. He would give them his views on the subject, which were deduced more from what had been said and written by others than from any thing of his own. Mr. Justice

(Continued in the 2d Appendix.)

SECOND APPENDIX TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY 16TH FEBRUARY 1822.

(Continued from 3d page Appendix.)

Holt, who was not only a great Lawyer, but was known to be peculiarly favorable to the liberty of the subject, had given his opinion on a question of this nature which was applicable to the present case. The case was one of the first that occurred after the Revolution (that of Touching we believe). It had been argued that the matter in the Indictment was not a Libel, because it was general: as nothing could be a Libel, except what reflected on the character of some particular person. This he observed, was a very strange doctrine: and it could not be maintained, that charges generally made against all its Officers was not a Libel on Government itself; for to say that Government employed corrupt Officers was undoubtedly a reflection on the Government; and unless there were some means of checking such reflections when carried beyond proper bounds, no Government was safe. The next was the case of Franckland, which had drawn considerable attention, on account of the letter having been written by the famous Lord Bolingbroke, who was an adherent of the Pretender. It was in that case decided that it was not necessary that the persons should be particularly designated, it was enough if they were characterised in such a manner that it could be generally understood. The Printer of the letter was prosecuted, and the Justice told the Jury that it was not material how the pessons were described, if it was merely the initials of their names or any other marks by which the Jury could see that the publication clearly referred to them.

He referred to another case, which occurred in Lord Ellenborough's time, the subject of which was in the Letters of Juvernal, published in Corbett's Register, and written by an Irish Judge (Johnson we believe) which attracted a good deal of attention at the time. He had no doubt his learned friend remembered it; Lord Erskine was Counsel for the prosecution. These letters ridiculed Lord Hardwicke, the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It was then contended for the Defence that parties had a right to expose the folly and imbecility of persons holding public situations. The Judge said that it was lawful only when the strictures made were confined within the bounds of lawful discussion, beyond which Penal Libel begins. The learned Gentleman contended that it would make no difference if there was an inference of improper conduct, although it was stated indirectly, as it were by the bye. He made this observation to them, and quoted these cases, because probably he would not have an opportunity of addressing them again in reply. They would hear it argued with great eloquence and ingenuity that the Liberty of the Press extended to every thing; and that general expressions which do not apply to any individual are no Libel; but there are cases which prove that general expressions under peculiar circumstances do amount to Libel. Reflections on Societies and Corporations, and other bodies of men, although directed generally against all, may be Libel on the individuals. He quoted the case of King *versus* Jenool (7th Modern Reports p. 400.) He did not know that there had been any case bearing upon this point till lately, when he was hunting for cases. The Court considered a Libel which did not apply to any individual, as so much the worse because every one might view it as an attack on himself according to his own particular feelings. Would it not be a Libel to say the River Pilots are all a set of low and illiterate rascals? or that the Barristers of the Supreme Court or the Attornies are a pack of rogues? Would not that signify that every one of the Pilots was a rascal, and and that every Attorney was a rogue? and has not each of them a right to obtain redress for the slander, as if directed individually against him? You would in such a case be bound to say "Here is a charge directed against each of those persons, which each may apply to himself in his own way. It is a Libel on every individual of these bodies as well as on the whole."

He now came to the present prosecution. It seems to have been expected that the Letters of Sam Sobersides would attract much attention, from the Editorial remarks which preface the second letter of this writer, and which the Defendant himself professedly wrote.—This he would read.

"The second Letter of Sam Sobersides which will be found also in the Asiatic Department, deserves equal attention with the first: tho' perhaps it may raise a still greater outcry;—but if such a man as Sir William Jones was compelled to say, from the result of his experience, that no person who attempted a Reform in whatever department of life, or however much needed, could escape being misrepresented and calumniated, surely men of less brilliant talents and less eminence in life ought not to wonder at sharing the common fate of all who attempt to improve the condition of their fellow-creatures."

What, he would ask, was this, but hoisting the flag, showing the Bear. This is calling out "Walk in and see the Lions dance" with a vengeance. His Letters are ushered in with the solemnity of a Prospectus. He begins to announce before-hand what is to follow. This comes like the Dwarf before the Giant to tell how high he is that comes behind. But let us come to the Libel. Having expressed his respect for the Head, he seems to think himself at liberty to let fly at all the inferior Members. "Most certainly, (says he,) I do not mean the slightest attack, (as it has been kindly insinuated I do) upon the Government or its much respected Chief." It is plain he is here speaking of the Government of India, and that truly respectable character the Marquis of Hastings, who some how or other in all their squabbles, I know not why, always escapes scot-free. But Sam, although he respects him, thinks himself fully at liberty to let fly at all the subordinate characters, "I also declare, says he, with the utmost sincerity, that to underrate the Government is and has been foreign to my thoughts; that I am known personally to all its members, and that I have a great respect for them individually. But"—Now there is always something to come when there is a *but*—He goes on, professing great respect, to say that he thinks it no ways inconsistent with his respect for them individually "to call, as far as a humble individual can hope to do, the public attention to any matter of abuse, inconvenience, or subject of complaint, which it is always in the power of the public to redress or get redressed." "And if I saw things (says he) going wrong in the house of my own father, I would cry out and expose them to him."

Now I wish to say a few words as to his duty to his father. If he saw any thing going wrong in his household, if he saw his steward cheating him of his money, his butler drinking his wine, his servants robbing him, or not carrying his letters to the Post Office, &c. instead of telling the old gentleman of it, he would go and publish a letter in the News Papers! This is a way indeed of telling his father the abuses of his family! No, no, Sam; there is nothing wrong in pointing out abuses if you do it properly; but even against servants, this method must not be followed; you would find that it would be a Libel. So also as to Government: every man has a right to tell them his grievances, and by following the proper method will obtain redress; but go to the public papers and tell it to all the world, who will say that redress is this man's object?

The very first case in which I was engaged in this Court was that of a Captain of an Indiaman, who had complained to Government, through the proper channel, of some treatment he had experienced; and though he thus published his complaint, it was in this way found to be no Libel. But until you have made application to the proper authorities for redress and been refused, you have no right to complain publicly against them. I say persons have no right to call public attention to grievances until all the regular means of obtaining redress have been exhausted. It is calling the public attention to that over which they have no controul.

I now come to the last sentence, which is, "But if no wrongs are to be redressed, or suggested improvements listened to except those which go through Secretaries and Public Officers to Government; none will be redressed, or listened to, but those whom they favor." What is the meaning of this sentence, according to the plain and natural construction of the English language? It is not that it is vain to make any application to the Government unless you have the favour of the Secretaries? And is not this an injurious imputation on the character of these Officers? In order to determine this point, you have only to ascertain whether or not it is their duty to lay before Government all applications submitted to them. If this be the case, and any one make a complaint to Government which is intercepted by the Secretaries—is not this a gross breach of duty? There must be regular channels of communication to all Governments; and if these regular channels are obstructed by the persons appointed to guard them, the persons doing so are then guilty of a gross breach of duty; they are betraying the Government whose servants they are. To accuse any person of such conduct then is to accuse them of something more than indolence: of acting from bad motives, and being guilty of a wilful breach of duty. SAM SOBERSIDES says, the Secretaries confer favors and refuse redress as pleases themselves. It is impossible to read this passage without seeing that it is a slanderous attack on the character of the Secretaries and on the Government itself.

Sir F. Macnaghten observed that the sentence related also to suggested improvements; and a person could not be expected to forward improvements which he himself did not approve of.

Mr. Ferguson assented to this observation; noticing that this was what is meant by the words "none will be listened to but those whom they favor."

The Advocate Generol observed that it would form no excuse if a Libel was absurdly written, which was the case here. In support of this he referred to a case in which the person accused was not held justified, because he had taken liberties with the King's English. There is evidently, he said, an ellipsis in this sense; but as it stands it is to be left to the judgement of the Jury, and no meaning is to be drawn from it but what a man of plain understanding would attach to it. Now it runs thus: "If no wrongs are to be redressed or suggested improvements listened to" &c. It may therefore be read two ways; as relates to the wrongs and as relates to the improvements.

Sir Francis Macnaghten observed there was another error; the word "whom" applied to things.

The Advocate General contended that errors would form no ground of excuse, and mentioned a case where a person was convicted of Libel although almost every word was wrong spelt; and if such things were to be passed over, there would be an inundation of scandal, as by writing in that manner persons might increase the chance of escape.

The letter proceeds: "The influence of their favor (as that of their displeasure) extends farther than the Government can be aware of." Is not this saying the Secretaries are doing more in their official capacity than the Government are aware of? Now as they have no right to do any thing that the Government are not aware of, is not this a gross imputation against them? It is true, this is expressed by way of hypothesis; but the inference is as clear as if had been expressed in the most positive manner; and it is easy to express the same thing by insinuation or inuendo as strongly and fully as if directly charged. But it is for a Jury to consider how a man uses his words; and to take the plain meaning that naturally flows from them.

I have now gone over the whole case, and I think the technical part of it will give you no difficulty. I shall once more observe that what attacks all the members of a body attacks every one of them; and that what is expressed by necessary implication is the same as if it were expressed directly. It appears to me that the passage quoted necessarily leads to the inference that the Secretaries were guilty of a breach of duty. It is therefore a Libel on the Government itself; because it accuses them of hearing no wrongs except when the persons applying may be favoured by their Secretaries. I have no doubt the Jury understand that the Government meant is the Government of Bengal, and the Secretaries of that Government; and it will be for them to say whether it is not meant in that passage to convey an idea that these Secretaries did not do their duties to the Public and the Government of the country. While we live in a country where millions are under our sway, in that country is it to be told to them that nothing reaches the Government but through the favor of the Secretaries, the Servants of Government? Good God! is this to be allowed?

What would be thought if it were even a private Banking House, of which it were said that no representations could reach the Managers except through the favor of the Banyan? Is it not an injurious imputation on Government then to say that it is so beset and circumvented as to have no means of becoming acquainted with the complaints of its subjects; so circumvented as to have no external senses?

Sir F. Macnaghten.—Does the Indictment charge a Libel against the Government?

Mr. Fergusson.—No, my Lord, I cannot find any such thing in it.

Advocate General.—It appears to me, that it does, my Lord, as it charges for an offence of and concerning the Government, and Indictmen s are often so laid.

Addressing himself to the Jury, the learned Advocate said—It is your province, Gentlemen, to decide on the case fairly and impartially, not straining on the one side nor on the other; not to convict the Defendant if you think him innocent of the charge, and at the same time not to shut your eyes to the facts adduced against him. You have an important duty to perform; a duty to the Public as well as to the individuals immediately concerned in this case; and it is as much your duty to profect the character of the men and of the Public against Libels, as to acquit the Defendant if you deem him innocent.

I leave it now to you to decide whether it is a Libel or not, and recollect in performing this duty that it is a part of it to protect public bodies as well as individuals. You are the Judges as well as of the law as the fact; and I am confident your verdict will be directed by just principles on the merits of the case itself, without reference to considerations of anykind, but what arise from this alone.

Mr. Fergusson then admitted the publication; admitted that Lord Hastings was Governor General, and was glad of it; admitted the situations held by the different Members of Council.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—Do you admit that the Prosecutors are Secretaries to Government.?

Mr. Fergusson.—I should like to hear something about that.

Advocate General.—I'll soon prove that they are.

(Mr. Joseph Ives, of Mr. Lushington's Office, was then called, as a Witness, sworn, and examined.)

Advocate General.—What are you?

Witness.—Deputy Secretary in the General Department;

Advocate General.—Did these Gentlemen (Messrs. Lushington, Bayley, Swinton, Mackenzie, Prinsep, and Colonel Casement,) act as Secretaries in October last?

Witness.—They all acted as Secretaries at the time.

Mr. Fergusson.—I should like to see their appointments, have you brought them with you?

Witness.—Yes, I have.

Advocate General.—It is not necessary to produce them, & I shall give you a case for that Lord Ellenborough held in the case of Dr. Parsons, Surrogate of the Ecclesiastic Court that it was quite sufficient to prove that he was acting at the time mentioned, and in the King *v.* Jones, it was also held to be sufficient that Mr. Pitt was at the time acting as first Lord of the Treasury; and in the case of the Lord of the Treasury; and in the case of the King *v.* Gordon, where a person slew a Constable it was sufficient proof of man's being a Constable that he was acting as such at the time of receiving his death.

Mr. Fergusson contended that when persons are stated as being of any particular rank or office, their appointments must be proved. This was held in an action brought by a Physician stated to be an M. D.

Advocate General.—I am acquainted with that case, it touches me nearly, being a student on my university.

Mr. Fergusson.—St. Andrew's, I suppose?

Advocate General.—Yes.

Mr. Fergusson.—They state themselves to be Secretaries, and they must prove themselves to be such.

Sir Francis Macnaghten held, that if acting as Secretaries, it was sufficient presumption that they were so.

Mr. Fergusson.—I am glad the point is settled, as it will clear our way in many other cases that arise in this Court.

Advocate General.—Mr. Ives, have you read this Paper (the Journal of the 25th of October.) What Government do you understand to be here meant?

Witness.—*This* Government, to be sure.

Mr. Fergusson.—Do you mean this Court?

Witness.—No no. (*laughter.*)

Advocate General.—Is Mr. Lushington Secretary in the General Department?

Witness.—Yes.

Advocate General.—Are any grievances ever laid before the Secretaries to be presented to Government.

Witness.—Grievences, Sir?

Advocate General.—Do you know any instances of application for redress of grievances being made to Government through the Secretaries?

Witness.—Yes, *one* instance lately.

This reply excited a general laugh. The Advocate General observed that this *solitary* instance might prove more than he wanted—that persons had been frightened from making any applications, by the letter of Sam Sobersides.—People were driven from the Shop.

Advocate General.—When applications are sent to the Secretaries, is it their duty to lay them before Government?

Witness.—It is their bounden duty.

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—Do they not exercise their own judgement on these applications?

Witness.—I have understood it so.

Advocate General (referring to the Journal, of the 25th of October.)—What Secretaries do you suppose are here meant?

Witness.—Them all.

Advocate General.—Those six?

Witness.—These six.

Mr. Fergusson.—Is the sphere of your knowledge confined to your office alone; or does it extend to all the Secretaries' offices generally?

Witness.—Generally to all.

Mr. Fergusson.—Then of course you know of the some other Secretaries besides these six. Has not Lord Hastings a Private Secretary?

Witness.—I do not know.

Mr. Fergusson.—Do you not know that Henry Chastenay is Private Secretary to His Lordship, through whom applications to Lord Hastings may be made?

Witness.—I know nothing at all about that.

Mr. Fergusson.—What is the duty of Henry Thoby Prinsep?

Witness.—*(A pause)*

Mr. Fergusson.—If you do not know, I will tell you:—To translate Persian Papers.

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Fergusson.—What do they relate to? Are they not chiefly Correspondence with Foreign Courts, and about foreign affairs? (We do not know that the Witness gave any answer.)

Mr. Fergusson.—There is Dowlut Rao Sindiah, for instance, I suppose he suggests improvements?

Witness.—Certainly. (great laughter.)

Mr. Fergussion.—What is Mr. Lushington's particular duty?

Witness.—He is Secretary in the General Department.

Mr. Fergusson.—Is it his duty also to lay before Government whatever is sent to him for that purpose?

Witness.—It is his bounden duty.

Mr. Fergusson.—What is meant by Holt Mackenzie being Secretary in the *Territorial* Department?

Witness.—Because his business is all about Finance. *(a general burst of laughter.)*

Mr. Fergusson.—You are the Chief among the Deputy Secretaries in your Office; now what constitutes the Chief Secretary?

Witness.—Why the Chief Secretary is Chief because he is Senior, and because he receives 5,000 rupees a year more than the rest *(This answer produced a louder burst of laughter than perhaps ever shook the Court House.)*

Mr. Fergusson.—Is the only duty of the Chief Secretary to receive 5,000 rupees a year more than the rest? What does he do for this?

Witness.—If any of the other Secretaries fall sick, he acts for them.

Mr. Fergusson.—Oh! then he is a sort of a Doctor, or Physician General, I suppose?—*(great laughter.)*

Witness.—No, no, no.—He is Chief Secretary in the Judicial Department.

Mr. Fergusson.—Do you know what the Board of Trade is?

Witness.—They transact all the Commercial Business.

Mr. Fergusson.—Do they correspond directly with the Governor General in Council, or through the Secretaries?

Witness.—They correspond directly.

Mr. Fergusson.—Is this the case also with the Post Office, the Marine Board, the Board of Revenue, & the Board of Salt and Opium?

Witness.—It is the same.

Mr. Fergusson.—If my Bearers refuse to go Dawk, which is frequently the case with people travelling, could I not apply directly to the Board of Revenue?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Fergusson.—Are there not Insurance Offices in Calcutta, in which there are also Secretaries?

Witness.—Yes.

The Advocate General.—Not to Government.

Witness.—No, no—

Mr. Fergusson.—Why do you say "No?" because you heard the Advocate General say No—?

Witness.—No, no, no; the Secretaries of Insurance Offices are not Secretaries to Government.

Mr. Fergusson.—There is an Orphan Society, with a Secretary.—Is there not also a Lying-in Hospital?—I suppose you know nothing about that, however?

Witness.—I know nothing at all about them.

A Juryman.—The Jury wish to be informed whether you have ever known of any application being made to Government, through a Secretary, and returned by him, without having been presented to Government, and with a recommendation for it to be withdrawn?

Witness *(after a long pause, and the question being repeated in a very audible voice.)*—There may have been such a thing; I do not know at present—I do not recollect at present.

A Juryman.—Did you ever hear of such a thing taking place in any office?

Witness.—*(After a long pause,)*—Yes I did.

Advocate General.—You cannot pursue this line of examination; because it is quite irrelevant.

Mr. Fergusson.—I am not quite sure of that.

Witness.—I have heard of such a thing; but I could not swear to it.

The Advocate General stated that a circumstance of the kind had occured to himself; but he did not see that such things were connected with the present case. The learned Gentleman requested that the Editorial remarks in the Paper of the same date be read; which was done accordingly by the Clerk of the Crown.

"We have given in the Asiatic Department of the paper a Report of the Evidence adduced before the Coroner, regarding the Murder of Major O'Shaughnessy, which forms an illustration of the vigilance of the Police Officers. It is not possible, we think, that such a circumstance could have taken place in London, without the Police observing it, and affording evidence to bring the perpetrators to Justice. The incurable apathy of the Natives is well known; and therefore we shall not be suspected of blaming the Heads of an Establishment for the neglect of their Servants. It is sufficiently apparent, however, that there is a want of vigilance, and that life and property is insecure; which is sufficient to demand the attention of the Public, in order that the cause of it may be ascertained, and the evil rectified, wheresever it may be found to exist. One of the great advantages of a Free Press is that it may make all abuses known, and give them an opportunity of being rectified; but the enemies of a Free Press overlook this public advantage entirely, and regard the exposition of abuses only as being an evil to the persons concerned in them. There is no denying this last position; and doubtless, if any of the Chokedars of Calcutta, who neglect their duty, read the Newspapers, they will join heartily in condemning the Liberty of the Press, which exposes their conduct to "pernicious publicity." If half the zeal that has been displayed, and the pains that have being taken, to put down the Liberty of the Press, because of its being employed to point out grievances and defects, had been applied to remedy the defects themselves, and reform them where necessary, much good might by this time have been done; "Talents" so employed would have redounded much to the honour of their possessors, & to the public good; but words are much easier than deeds, & those persons who would write pages to put down, if possible, a Free Press, would not move a limb to increase the safety of the community; nor, although they would transport or banish without a hearing an Advocate of Free Discussion, would they bestir themselves to trace, detet, and apprehend murderers and assassins. They call themselves indeed the Champions of Social Order and Public Decency; but is it orderly that men's houses should be plundered while they are asleep? or is it decent to kill men in the dark? Why then are these Champions not on the alert to protect the innocent and helpless, and bring the guilty to punishment? These would be substantial proofs of their love of Social Order worthy of credence; and they might then boast of it with some show of decency: but at present the only proofs they give of the sincerity of their professions is declaiming against evils which do not exist, and recommending that men should be deprived of the protection of the laws, the only method indeed of punishing fictitious crimes. The only proof they give of wishing well to the Public is a display of unceasing and unrelenting malignity against an Individual who has committed no crime and transgressed no law. If words be taken instead of deeds, perhaps the Public may at last be induced to believe that envy and hatred towards one man, is a proof of unbounded benevolence towards all others; that those are the greatest Patriots who recommend the suspension of the Laws; and that the Enemies of the Liberty of the Press are the best Friends of Mankind.

"The Second Letter of Sam Sobersides, which will be found also in the Asiatic Department, deserves equal attention with the first: tho' perhaps it may raise a still greater outcry;—but if such a man as Sir William Jones was compelled to say, from the result of his experience, that no person who attempted a Reform, in whatever department of life, or however much needed, could escape being misrepresented and calumniated, surely men of less brilliant talents and less eminence in life ought not to wonder at sharing the common fate of all who attempt to improve the condition of their fellow-creatures."

The Letter of Sam Sobersides was also read from beginning to end, at the request of Mr. Fergusson, in order to shew that the "suggested improvements" referred to in the alleged Libel, related wholly to Parties, Dress, and matters of Social Intercourse.

Mr. Fergusson then rose to address the Court on behalf of the Defendant; and our readers will readily believe how sincerely we regret that it is not in our power, with all our efforts and attention, to do justice to the eloquence displayed on this occasion. The following is, however, as nearly as we could collect, the substance of his Address.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,—I am relieved from the necessity of touching much on a topic respecting which the large assembly who have this day honoured the Court with their presence probably expected to hear a great deal on this occasion; the topic to which I allude is the Liberty of the Press. I so abstain for the best of all reasons; because I am happy to say that to-day I have not heard it attacked: it is not necessary therefore for me to defend it; and with sensible men its merits require no eulogy. Far less can it be necessary to say any thing in its praise to Englishmen, who know how much England owes to it. For to this we owe every thing we hold most dear. To this we owe the blessings of our reformed religion, to this we owe our liberty, to this we owe our political and moral greatness, the honour of our statesmen, and the integrity of our judges. There was a time, but before the Revolution, when British Statesmen basely betrayed their country and their Sovereign to the Tyrant of France for foreign gold! There was a time when English Judges extorted verdicts from Juries to suit the purposes of oppression! Why is it not so now? Not that our nature is changed, or our minds improved—for man is still the same—but because we have the Liberty of the Press; and we ought to feel gratitude to the Author of all things that we enjoy so great a blessing. 'Tis to the Liberty of the Press that we owe the continuance of those libertics that were established with it at the Revolution; it is the guard, the bulwark of all the rest.

My Learned Friend has not indulged in painting the evils of a Licentious Press as he did on a former occasion; he has followed the course of describing what the Liberty of the Press really is, and the limitations which the Law necessarily imposed on this liberty. In reference to this subject, my learned brother has given a noble instance of the magnanimous Government of the Marquis of Hastings, in Voltaire's description of the Deserter. He has freed it from the galling fetters of an usurping Censorship; you can now go eastward as well as any where else, the only Censor being your own discretion. I congratulate the country on the removal of these fetters, both on account of the advantages that must result from it to the Public and to the Government; and I congratulate the persons whose duty it would have been, that he is thereby relieved from the exercise of so odious an office. It has been said that the Liberty of the Press is the liberty of publishing without any previous restraint: with this I fully agree, and it is a liberty which nothing but the united power of King, Lords, and Commons can take from us. So much for the Liberty of the Press: and how has this liberty been exercised in India? If there ever was a Press free from casting aspersions on private character, it is this;—I say it to the honour of all who have been concerned in conducting the Indian Press, not of my Client in particular. It has never been abused to the injury of individuals; I say so with confidence, for if it has, I am ignorant of it. All persons have been exempted from slanders on their private character;—except, indeed, my unfortunate Client, who has been an exception to this rule, he has indeed been slandered sufficiently.

In that great and glorious contest in which the Marquis of Hastings was engaged, all persons showed the utmost energy in supporting the Gov. Was there any part of the Press that detracted from the merit of our Illustrious Chief on that occasion? or was there any person connected with it which refused to him that full meed of glory which he so richly deserved? Did any one attempt to weaken the hands of the Government or encourage its enemies by means of the Liberty of the Press? When the glorious triumph was completed, did not the Press join readily in celebrating the praises of these counsels and atchievments by which it was gained? No, Gentlemen, the Liberty of the Press has been more calumniated than any individual, or any body of men, if it be not my unfortunate Client. Against him indeed all its licentiousness has been levelled: and how useless and ineffectual has all its artillery in this instance proved!—No—he has been more sinned against than sinning.

We are told that there is a Faction leagued and banded together to overturn the Government by means of the Press. We are told that there is among us a confederacy of Englishmen who are traitors to themselves and to their country, who wish to overthrow that Government to which we all owe our protection. But on what basis does this infamous accusation rest? Where are we to look for the proof of this abominable conspiracy that threatens this country with blood and Revolution. At such an assertion we start, we are astonished: we trace it to its polluted source, and exclaim, It is only from thence it could have issued. A falsehood so infamous, a Libel so atrocious never before disgraced India. To whom is it applied? Is it to our countrymen, to Englishmen, to that highly respectable and so generally learned class of Englishmen who form the British Inhabitants of India: To them it is applied, and the application refutes itself. When I leave this country, which may probably now be very soon, I shall, like many others, leave some property behind me. Would I leave it in a state which I thought exposed to such imminent danger? Instead of entertaining any such apprehensions, I shall leave it with the fullest confidence; in no country could it be more safe; and were I able to believe the infamous falsehood regarding a Faction, which we have seen promulgated to such an extent, I should indeed have little ground for such confidence. But to dwell upon such a thing, or to believe for a moment that to intelligent Englishmen I need endeavour to refute it, would be to insult you, and all who claim a common country with this pretended Faction.

As to the present Indictment, let it be observed that it is not sufficient, to prove a man guilty of Libel, for a person to cull from a Paper a particular passage which suits the purpose; you must take the whole Letter in connection, and with the whole before you judge whether it was the intention of the writer to calumniated these persons, or what was his object. Now conceive yourselves in Westminster, and these men to be Secretaries of State, which indeed they are: in England their conduct must be subject to comments: suppose then that it were said in the public Papers that if no grievances are to be redressed but through the King's Ministers they will not be redressed at all; would this assertion be looked upon as libellous, or not rather passed over as one of the most common paragraphs of the Papers of the day? And I believe that such was the case with the passage selected for prosecution even here; that thousands, if so many saw the Paper in which it appeared, read it without attaching the least importance to it. They saw a letter about *Burrah Khanahs* (which was the writer's favorite theme) and dress, and parties, and all must naturally conclude that the improvements and grievances mentioned, related to them. The writer complains of the unsuitableness of some of our English habits and customs to this climate; and in some instances with great reason. He dwells on the hardship of persons being in a crowded party, in a heavy European dress, with the Thermometer at 90°; which he thinks no person unless of very long standing in India, can relish. I confess for myself that although I have been in such parties for many years, it would be a great infliction on me to appear at one now in a woollen coat. Sam complains that nothing goes on well at these parties but eating and drinking; and therefore his object is to have smaller parties, and to have them more frequent. Such is the nature and object of his Letter to the Public. To give the Libel point, it ought to have been stated that there was some abuse to which the paragraph taken up as libellous referred, of a different kind from those of dresses and parties. It should have been previously stated that one regiment was better treated than another, which might have been a Libel on Colonel

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Basement; or might have said it was impossible to get Cash for Company's Paper, which might have been libel on Holt McKenzie, and soon. In reference to this, I may mention that I once made an application to get some Company's paper exchanged, which was not attended to. I threatened to bring an action; the exchange was made immediately; and my desires in this respect were attended to ever after. It ought to have been shown that there had been some imputation of neglect of duty to which the conclusion of the Letter referred.

By what, let me ask, is the amount of Sam Sobersides's Letter?—Why, he says Burrah Khanahs ought to be reformed; that our parties are two large (in this however few will concur with him), and that Shakhos, the weight of a quarter of beef, are very unfit hats for the Military in this hot climate; that silks and cottons ought to be worn in the hot weather in preference to woolens. Plausible enough! the wool factors at home may differ from him. Then comes Mr. Sheppard, and his good things; and last of all the mighty foundation of this Indictment. "If no wrongs are to be redressed, but thought Secretaries and Public Officers, none will be redressed." What is this, let me ask? Let us apply it to his Majesty's Ministers and let us view it as if we were at home. Why, there, the very idea of founding a Libel on such a thing would be laughed and scouted at. What, it would be said; very few wrongs or grievances indeed would be redressed if it depended on their free will. Was the Malt Tax taken off by them? Was the million a year on the Army Estimates reduced by them, or would any of these improvements have taken place if they could have managed to carry on the old System, employed all their former dependants, and raise money to pay them? Gentlemen, in England, these things would be laughed at, not only by the nation but by Ministers themselves. No. Gentlemen. The alleviation of the public burdens was not owing to Ministers, but extorted from them by the independent part of the House of Commons, aided by the public voice, strongly expressed through the Press. The Ministers know this to be the case, and would think it no Libel to tell them so.

But here a case is only put hypothetically. "If no wrongs are to be redressed, &c." then and so will follow. If all means of redress were cut offexcept through these men, it would indeed be too great a trust to commit to them or any men, however pure and exalted their characters. But this not the case: there are other means of getting redress besides through these Secretaries—you may get redress of the Governor General himself, without applying to these Prosecutors at all. Therefore an hypothesis is put, supposing a state of things which does not really exist. This Defence would however have been unavailing had there been any previous charge of malversation made by the writer against the Secretaries.

Without any imputation on the Gentlemen's characters, I may not be satisfied if all redress were to come through them; for I have no security that they are better than other men; or better than myself. Now it luckily happens for the satisfaction of these who may not be content with them as the sole and the only organs of Government, that there are other means of obtaining redress them through them. Application may be made to Lord Hasting's Private Secretary; and thus every Native of India may have an audience of the Governor General himself, without previously consulting these Gentlemen. There are many ways besides of obtaining redress in the various departments without application to them. Redress of grievances may also be had in this Court, which was established here for the very purpose, without asking their leave, a circumstance which my Learned Friend does not overlook when it suits his purpose and the interest of his Client. Is there any thing so extraordinary in the assertion then, that if all these means of obtaining redress were abolished, and it could only be had through the Secretaries, then most assuredly no grievances would be redressed but such is they choose?

Sam Sobersides did not write this Letter, however, for the purpose of attacking others but to defend himself. He had written another letter complaining that there were no improvements made suitable to the climate for the increase of our social comforts. That in our mode of living, eating and drinking, we are just as great John Bulls as ever,—and I hope we shall ever remain so. For this he was accused of levelling an attack against Lord Hastings, which he could never have intended; and from which he was desirous to defend himself. This precious Letter therefore (vide. Journal, vol. V. 1821, p. 453) might explain what was the object of the present, which has been made matter of prosecution. He there describes at great length the evils of Burrah khanahs, &c. "Let us suppose (says he) we are going to one of those parties in the month of October or November. The cold season is supposed to have commenced, and the party are all expected to be full dressed. Military men in comfortable warm woollen coats, buttoned up to the throat with tight pantaloons and boots, an ungainly cap or cocked hat under the arm, and a sword quarrelling with their legs; Civilians a little more at their ease but throttled in a Dandy neckcloth brought from Moscow, unable to turn the head without turning the body. The thermometer (without the company in the room) is 89. and not a breath of air from the heavens." (I have been in such a situation myself.) He afterwards further pursues the same subject thus. "Conceive from seventy to eighty ladies and gentlemen (with more than twice the number of black servants behind them) stowed together of a sultry evening in Chowringhee, as close as they stow wool or cotton in a Free Trader; conceive me hot as Falstaff in the dirty clothes basket, seated between two ladies of high standing, who are as cool as the melons on the side board, with a large turkey to carve as large as an ostrich, &c."

Such were the grievances his Letters complained of, and he afterward states what are to be the subject of his future Letters. "My Promised Essays (says he) upon Post Office Improvements. Dress, Treatment of Native Servants, &c. have not been forgotten, and you shall soon know what I proposed to say on these subjects." Now it is remarkable that not one of these subjects could be rectified by the application through the Secretaries. In support of his opinion, that the observance of Court etiquette, another evil, is not necessary to support dignity, Sam refers to the example of the great Frederick of Prussia. Now it happened that this Monarch lived the worst of any Prince of his time, which was one among his many eccentricities. An apprehension seems therefore to have been excited that Sam meant to abolish good eating and drinking, a reform which would have been highly injurious to trade. Among others Mr. Sheppard who allowed nothing to escape him, that concerned "the good things of this life," took up the argument against him. For the full enjoyment of these, Mr. Sheppard recommended him to place himself between two ladies, young and beautiful, instead of "ladies of high standing" which must mean of half a century at least, even altho' "cool as melons"—probably dry as chips. (*a laugh.*) Another writer in the public Papers signing himself C,—accused Sam of meaning to make an attack on some persons of high rank; but Sam's Letter referred to hams and turkies, and did not aim at such high game. He indeed makes some few observations on the Military dress; but surely you would not make it a Libel for a person to say, The Gentlemen of the Army cannot get the dress reformed except through the favor of Colonel Casement.

Gentlemen, I should be ashamed to detain you longer with such a case. I may however add that if these Secretaries really thought it was intended by the letter in question to throw an injurious imputation on their characters, I do not blame them for the present prosecution, and I do not blame my learned friend for giving it his sanction (if he did give it), as I myself under such an impression would have done the same thing had I held the situation he now so much more worthily fills. It is for you, Gentlemen, to decide whether Mr. Buckingham, in publishing these letters, was actuated by the malicious motives ascribed to him, and I feel confident that the case will get a fair and impartial decision, as it has come before a Judge perfectly free from any bias, and who, if he had had any, would have left it behind him in taking the judgment seat. You will hear from him a fair and able statement of the case. The two instances my learned friend has mentioned, of persons being convicted of Libels on public officers of Government, were not such frivolous matters as these. In the one, the Ministers were charged with this, that after having fitted out a navy at great expence they had suffered it to moulder and decay; and that they had abandoned the line of policy by which alone the country could be saved; the other case was also for a serious charge. Before you bring in my Client guilty, you must be certain that in publishing he was actuated by bad motives, with a malicious intention of libelling the character of the Secretaries. And in making up your minds on this subject, you must take into consideration that my Client is engaged in an arduous undertaking, publishing not less than 16 pages daily, and it would not be surprising if in the multiplicity of articles that pass through his hands, a paragraph of this kind should have escaped his particular notice as it did that of others. I do not think it a libel now; but I must say, that altho' I read the Journal with as much attention as others generally do, this paragraph did not attract my attention at all. Yet I do not blame the Secretaries for bringing the prosecution against my Client if they thought themselves aggrieved. I know no fault that can be found with any of them; and if you acquit my Client you will leave their characters as high and unimpeached as they stood before; and you will leave my Client the Character of an upright and independent men;—which he is in spite of all the abuse that has been heaped upon him; for I am confident this charge will fall to the ground like the rest. Mr. Buckingham has been daily loaded with the most scurrilous aspersions; his whole history has been sifted, every event of his varied life has been laid bare in their search for something on which they might found their malicious insinuations, but they have been completely disappointed. His private character and the retirement of his family has been pried into and assailed; and his whole conduct misrepresented and traduced in such a manner as perhaps never any man's was before; tho' in no case that comes within my knowledge, has such treatment been experienced by any one so undeservedly. But I now leave him in your hands, and from you I am satisfied he will receive justice.

Sir Francis Macnaghten then shortly addressed the Jury as nearly as we could gether to the following effect.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I mean to make only a very few observatsons on the case before me which I do not think attended with much difficulty. The matter charged as libellous is contained within 16 or 18 lines; and it is for you to pronounce whether or not it be a Libel; I will give no directions what Verdict you ought to find. It was my opinion that long before the acts of Parliament alluded to by Mr. Fergusson the rights of Jurymen were to decide on the whole case, the law as well the facts; and that the authority assumed by the Court to dictate Verdicts was usurped, and supported by baseless sophistry. The law originally, as now, meant to leave both fact and law to the Jury; nor did it confer on them too great a power in doing so. Any other state of things must be pregnant with injustice; and that greater evils did not arise when such powers were usurped by Judges must have only been owing to their integrity. As to the Liberty of the Press, a Free Press is productive of much good as well as evils; it is attended with many advantages as we have experienced, but in my opinion it has just as great a tendency to do evil. I never could see that a Printer had a right to any more liberty than any other individual; and the Liberty of the Press never could mean that any man might print or publish of another what he thought proper without any responsibility. No such thing was ever meant or could exist in any country. If it were possible that it could exist any where; that one man might set himself above others, and stamp at pleasnre every individual with what character he choosed—I would rather be the slave of a Despot. If others should submit to such a tyranny, I, for one, would never submit to it; I would cry out against it, I would leave this state of infamous thraldom. —I beg it to be understood, however, that I do not allude to the present case—Rather than submit to this, I would seek the dominions of some tyrant. From a tyrant I might expect to derive some advantage, if not from his justice at least from his interest; if I could have no protection from his power I might have some hope from his mercy. Could such a state of things have been intended, that our characters should depend on the whim of some individual perhaps no better than ourselves, and be lauded or blackened as pleased his fancy? I would prefer slavery. If such be liberty, I would have none of it.

Mr. Fergusson—"No such construction of the Liberty of the Press has fallen from the Bar."

Sir Francis Macnaghten.—I indeed have not heard it; and I do not allude now to the present case; I will afterwards come to that. In such a state of things as I have been describing, Society would be divided into two classes, tyrants and slaves; and our condition would be inferior to that of the slaves of the most despotic government that ever existed. If a stronger man than myself attacks me, I must fly to the Law for protection, and it is the same with the Liberty of the Press, which is merely the liberty of publishing without any previous restriction, but amenable to Law for its abuse.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I beg you will observe that I did not mean the above observations to apply to the present case; I now come to that. You must take this case by its self. What has been said as to a Libel on the Secretaries being a Libel on Government you must dismiss entirely from your minds. This in my opinion would be like inflicting a man for the murder of A and convicting him of the murder of B. You must consider solely whether or not it is a Libel on the character of these Secretaries. Now, Gentlemen, my situation is very peculiar, I wish to be understood as not expressing any opinion whatever, whether the matter be a Libel or not;—not that I am under any a prehension on my own account of any consequences;—No. But situated as I am alone on this Bench, it would not be fitting for me to make any observations on these case. Were I to give any opinion, a motion might be afterwards made for a new trial or an arrest of judgement. The case might therefore be again referred to myself, and I should then be placed in a very awkward situation. As I cannot give an opinion on one side, I will not on the other, and I am to be understood as giving no opinion on either. I shall only add a few remarks on your duties as Jury-men. You are to judge of the matters that comes before you; & on that & on nothing else must you form your judgement. You are to dismiss from your minds what you may have heard elsewhere. If Juries were to assume the right of judging according to what was not before them, it would lead to the downfall of Justice. Gentlemen, you are bound by your oaths, and by every consideration consciously to do your duty, to the parties concerned in this case and to the whole community; and to decide only on the evidence laid before you. Take with you the Indictment, and the Paper on which it is founded; and if you find that the passage contains a malicious Libel vilifying, and traducing and defaming the character of the Prosecutors as stated in the Indictment, you are bound by every consideration of principle and justice to find a Verdict of Guilty;—bad grammar or obscurity of expression will form no ground of excuse: the question for you is—"Does it as it stands now bear such construction on a single reading?" If you are satisfied that it does, you are bound to find a verdict of Guilty; and on the contrary, if you are satisfied that it does not bear such a construction, it is your duty to find a Verdict of Not Guilty.

The Jury appeared to consult together for a moment in the Box before they retired, from which it was expected that their Verdict would be given without retiring. They withdrew, however, for a few minutes only; and brief as the period had been, their return was awaited with great general anxiety. On their re-entering the Court, the Clerk of the Crown proceeded to ask. "Is the Defendant Guilty or Not Guilty?—Gentlemen, How say you?" when, such was the importance of the Jury to reply, that instead of waiting for the Verdict to be regularly pronounced by their Foreman, several voices almost eagerly exclaimed "NOT GUILTY!—NOT GUILTY!" The assembled audience, which crowded the Court from the commencement of the Trial to its close, yielded to the impulse of the moment and expressed their feelings in loud and general plaudits; which however, the parties themselves, on whose behalf this feeling was excited, could neither justify nor approve, and which we trust will not be supposed in any way to deserve praise or imitation, as the decency of a Judicial Tribunal cannot be too much respected, or its decisions too reverently received.

[*Cal. Jour. Jan.* 21.

VARIETIES.

To the Ladies.—Coronation Ridicules.—W. Marshall, real Manufacturer solicits the attention of the Ladies to his Coronation Ridicule which for durability & elegance of finish, surpasses any thing of the kind ever offered to notice. Superior morocco Ridicules, 3s.—Velvet Ridicules, with gilt clasps, 4s. 6d.—Ladies' gilt Ridicule Clasps, only 2s.—Silvered Ridicule Clasps, 3s. 6d.—Fine polished Steel Ridicule Clasps, 4s. 6d.—Steel Purse 1s.—Gilt Purse Snaps, 1s.—Silvered Purse Snaps, 1s 6d.—Fine superior French Purses, 4s. are on sale at Marshall's cheap Pocket Book and Ridicule Manufactory, No. 1, Holborn Bars, corner of Middle row, adjoining the Tea Warehouse.

TWENTY-SIXTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

Fourth Day's Drawing Firday, January 25, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5648 Prize 5000 Sa. Rs.

No. 2646 Prize of 1000 Sa. Rs.

Nos. 569 3549 3971 4501 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.

Nos. 2445 2340 3304 4825 6266 Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.